JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,932—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th May.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M. L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to Sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 635.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 10th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingá, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY :
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS,
Apollo Street, Fort

KARACHI :
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechoen of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

EVERY REQUISITE
FOR
TRAVELLERS & TOURISTS
MAY BE OBTAINED AT
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX,
GLADSTONE BAGS,
SUIT CASES AND UNIFORM CASES,
DRESSING CASES AND BAGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COURIER BAGS AND BRIEF BAGS,
SOILED LINEN BAGS,
RUG STRAPS,
MAUDS AND TRAVELLING RUGS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS AND VESTS,
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
STRAW AND FELT HATS,
TRAVELLING CAPS,
SLEEPING SUITS.
INDIA-RUBBER GOODS,
DECK CHAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
DECK SHOES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY**.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE
OF
SIR JAMSHEDJI JIJIBHOY, BART.,

SPECIAL NEW PROGRAMME
ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH MAY, 1900,
AT 9 P. M.,
AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE,
FALKLAND ROAD.
THE GREAT MOTO-PICTOROSCOPE.
THE MARVEL OF ELECTRICITY,
THE GRANDEST INVENTION OF THE 20TH CENTURY.
Exhibition in full Electric Light. No Darkness.
IN 3 ACTS.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 1 8, 1, Ans. 12, 8 and 4.

SEE HANDBILLS.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE AND PHONOGRAPH.
TIVOLI THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 12th May .... 9-0 p.m.
SUNDAY, 13th „ .... 6-30 p.m.
MONDAY, 14th „ .... 6-30 p.m.

SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

☞ NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price, to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road, or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer, City and Guilds of London Institute.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "MORAVIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take Immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 15.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINAS and JAPAN, &c., are herebyinformed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.
Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS,
Apollo Street, Fort.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Mater of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882,
and
In the Matter of the AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE FULTON has, by an Order, dated the 2nd day of May, 1900, APPOINTED Mr. NORMAN CRANSTORM MACLEOD of Bombay, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, as from the 4th day of May, instant, in the place and stead of Mr. CHARLE AGNEWS TURNER.—Dated this 7th day of May, 1900.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 7th day of May, 1900.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.
HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 211 OF 1897.
BABURAO DINAJI and another ....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
GOVIND DINAJI and others ....Defendant.

THE Undersigned Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit by a Decretal Order, dated 2nd March, 1899, and by further order, dated the 17th day of April, 1900, will be prepared to receive offers for the sale of 2 pieces of land at Worli, near Koliwada junction Road, and near thereabouts. Some of the aforesaid plots consist of hilly land facing the Worli sea and afford a suitable site for Bungalows. The other pieces are comprised of batty fields and a dwelling house. Any person or persons desiring to purchase the whole or any portion should make his or their offer stating the price to the Undersigned by a registered letter on or before the 15th of May, 1900.

All particulars or information desired will be supplied by or plans seen, on application to the Undersigned.

LAKHAMSEY HIRJI,
DEVIDAS J. DESAI,
Special Commissioners,
Care of Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA'S Office,
Meadows Street, Fort,
Bombay, May, 1900.

HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF RAFTERS, PLANKS, C. I. PILLARS, PIPES, &c.

By order of Rao Bahadur Kliappa Baliaram, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2.30 p.m., in the compound of the Moon Mill, at or near the Sewri Cemetery, a quantity of teak rafters, and areas, teakwood pieces, planks, arches, centerings, glazed shutters, corrugated iron sheets, galvanized and C.I. pipes, truck, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th May, 1900.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WHANGHUI CANES, Etc.—Smart Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 3. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding Canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

COLUMBO AGENCY.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co. hereby notify that their AGENTS as above are Messrs. CLIFFORD BERRY & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.

HAMMONDS and OTHER STANDARD TYPEWRITERS SOLD or taken on Commission Sale at 50 to 75 per cent. discount.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
14, Hornby Road, Fort.

BULLOCKS, BULLOCKS.

BULLOCKS in LARGE NUMBERS, best Malwa breed, in good condition and fit for immediate work for Cultivators. For terms apply to

FARAMROZ R. PATELL,
Mhow, C. I.

Mhow, C. I., 7th May, 1900.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Controller of Stores Office up to noon of TUESDAY, the 15th instant, for the SUPPLY of forty (40) tons of first quality COTTON WASTE to be delivered at the rate of ten (10) tons monthly during June, July, August and September next.

Applications for Tender forms should be addressed to the Undersigned, not later than the 11th instant.

By Order,
W. HUMPHRIES,
Controller of Stores.

32, Jackson Ghat St., Calcutta, 3rd May, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL-RAILS CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs.200 must accompany each Tender form, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, May 3rd, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

RARE OPPORTUNITY

FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WITH A VIEW to meet the increasing demand of Typists and Shorthand Writers in the Government Offices, Law Courts and various other Offices, and with a further view to widespread in this country the benefits these time saving arts actually confer, A SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company in the spacious Offices they have secured from the 1st day of May, 1900.

TYPEWRITING ON VARIOUS MACHINES taught by Experts within one month for a moderate fixed sum. Perfect efficiency guaranteed.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND taught by Experts on reasonable terms within 3 months.

STUDENTS after their course is finished, will be recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on special terms.

We have retained a Special Staff of Expert Typists for this purpose. Work done very neatly and promptly.

LEGAL matters, such as Briefs for Counsel, conveyancing and engrossments will be readily attended to by experts having experience in the legal line.

CIRCULARS addressed and despatched by contract. Terms on application. TYPEWRITERS AND ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed. Our representative will call at any address on receipt of orders.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,240
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 15,000 }	190	{ 100 75 }	nil	79
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	220
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.5	1,775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	440
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	370
Cooria Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	685
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	325
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs2	235
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinginghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	530
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	475
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130xd
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	400
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	695
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs82	57
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	[illegible]
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1780
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	47½
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	170
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	585
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	560
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	185
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	190
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	1200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	2100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	73
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	135
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Breulse Cawnpor Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180x1
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	1300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	475
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	200	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
					585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	985

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 8-57m., 8-43a. Low water, 2-12m., 2-19a.
Bank Holiday.
The Mohurrum: Taboot Day.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

TYPEWRITING AND SHORTHAND.—The Bombay Typewriting Co. have been appointed suppliers to his Excellency Lord Northcote. Mr. P. J. Braize, F.C.S.S., the managing proprietor of this firm, rendered valuable service in the General Gatacre's Military Tournament, the Opium Plague and Railway Commissions. The firm for the last ten years has enjoyed the patronage of the Governments of Simla, Bombay and Madras.

IMPORTING COUNTRY LIQUOR INTO BOMBAY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. P. Bhownuggree, Sub-Inspector in the Abkari Department, charged one Govind Sunram, a goldsmith, with importing into Bombay from Bandora, a bottle of country liquor, without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. On Tuesday night, the accused arrived in Bombay from Bandora by a local train, and alighted at the Churne Road station, where on being searched by the Inspector, a bottle of country liquor was found concealed in his pocket. The magistrate convicted the accused and, considering that all the liquor shops in Bombay have been closed on account of the Mohurrum Festival, fined him Rs. 20.

WARNING TO TABOOTWALLAS.—Mr. F. G. Velinkar, pleader, writes: "I regret to notice that in your issue of the 7th instant, under the heading of Police Courts, you refer to my client Esmail Moosa as having been warned by the magistrate that he would be dealt with severely if brought up again before him. I was appearing for the person so warned in the case referred to by you. His name was, however, Cassum Jusub, and not Esmail Moosa. That case was disposed of on the 2nd instant, and not on the 7th. My client Esmail Moosa, who is a very large and respectable glass-merchant, has therefore instructed me to request you to publish a correction of the report, inasmuch as my client is likely to be lowered in the estimation of the people who read your present report."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Piaree Curreem, a Mahomedan, aged about seventeen years. The deceased was a *reckla* driver and resided at Kambekar Street. He had been for the last few days suffering from fever. On the 5th instant, Piaree was descending the staircase of his house, when he lost his hold and fell down, receiving serious injuries to his left knee. The fever increased and he died on Tuesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Another inquest was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Bajia Bhagooji, aged about thirty years. The deceased was a coolie and maintained himself by doing odd jobs. On Tuesday last, Bajia was standing on the ladder of a house at Pydhownee, sweeping the wall of the house, when he lost his hold and fell down. His skull was fractured and he was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Bhewa Shewba and Gunpea Putoba, both of the age of about nine years, were charged, at the instance of Constable Morris, with the theft of silver anklets and some articles of wearing apparel, the property of nine different persons. The thefts were said to have been all committed within the short space of a month on twenty different occasions. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges; and were ordered to be confined in the Sassoon Reformatory for five years each on the first charge; to receive six stripes each with a light rattan for the second; and to be imprisoned for one day each for the other charges.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jetha Narayen, Bhamoo Najoo and Mowla Dada, all Hindu lads, were charged by Inspector Williamson, with housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 1,961-10, the property of Narayen Kassinath, managing clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen Since some months past complainant has locked up his house at Girgaum, owing to the prevalence of plague and gone to reside at Santa Cruz. About noon, on Tuesday, Mr. Alvares, who resides in a house opposite to one belonging to the complainant, saw the three accused entering a sweeper's gully, adjoining the complainant's house. Mr. Alvares' suspicions were aroused and he went into the gully, but found the accused had disappeared. The police were informed and the house was at once surrounded. On entering the place, the police arrested the three lads in one of the rooms. On the examination of the house it was discovered that accused had smashed up cupboards and boxes and removed therefrom gold and silver ornaments. Besides the police discovered other valuable furniture ransacked. The accused, it appears, had effected an entrance into the place by boring a hole in the wall with a crowbar and then smashing open the doors. The third accused had a previous conviction on a similar offence. The magistrate ordered all the accused to be kept in the Sassoon Reformatory for five yaers.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st May:—

Read letter from Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Solicitor to the Trustees, dated 24th April, 1900, reporting his return to Bombay from England, also his acting appointment as Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor during Mr. Nicholson's absence on leave for nine months from 5th May, 1900, and suggesting a proposal for the consideration of the Trustees, viz., that Mr. Acworth may be allowed to continue to act as Solicitor to the Trustees until his acting appointment of Government Solicitor ceases, adding that Mr. Acworth intends to be away from Bombay for about four weeks during the month of May when he or Mr. Bowen would, if convenient to the Trustees, attend to their legal business.

Resolution.—Mr. Yorke Smith's proposals are approved.

Read letter from Mr. W. B. Green, dated 25th April, 1900, asking for a further extension of the existing lease of the Apollo Bunder refreshment rooms, which expires on the 30th June, 1900, until such time as he is able to move into his new building on Plot C, Apollo Reclamation, now under construction.

Submitted note by the Acting Secretary, dated 27th April, 1900.

Resolution.—Mr. W. B. Green may be permitted to continue his occupation of the Apollo Bunder refreshment rooms on the usual conditions of monthly tenancy, subject also to the conditions included in the lease granted to him under date 24th January, 1899.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, 24th April, 1900, sanctioning the immediate construction of five temporary sheds in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, for the accommodation of large consignments of rice expected during the approaching monsoon season.

Read note by the Acting Assistant Secretary, dated 30th April, submitting in accordance with para 3 of the Trustees' Resolution quoted above, proposals to meet the cost of constructing the 5th shed (c) at the Prince's Dock.

Resolution.—Of the total expenditure required to complete the 5th shed (c), the construction of which was approved in Trustees' Resolution, No. 129, dated 24th April, para. 3, the amount of Rs. 11,700 required for materials, should be debited to "Suspense Account" and the estimated net expenditure, Rs. 5,000, should be debited to the current year's Budget Revenue Account, Item 24, "Contingent Works" Prince's and Victoria Docks, the provision under which should be supplemented by a further transfer of Rs. 5,000 from Item 39, "Contingent Works," Bunders.

Read demi-official note from the Superintendent, Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission, Bombay, dated 26th April, 1900, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to the Collector of Customs, seeking exemption of Duty on a shipment of American corn for Famine Relief, and requesting the Trustees to exempt the same from Port Dues.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to allow a remission of all dues, etc., as a special case, subject to the sanction of Government.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th April 1900.	Total from 1st to 27th April 1900.	For week ending 27th April 1899.	Total from 1st to 27th April 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	92	15	82
Vessels piloted out of harbour	24	90	23	83
Vessels transported	10	38	16	57
Vessels attended to	...	8	1	5
Vessels warped	3	4	2	5

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

DACOITY IN KHANDESH.

THE following Government Orders on a case of dacoity committed by a gang of six or seven Bhils at Londhra, Taluka Shahada in the Khandesh District were issued last evening:—

From the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay; to the District Magistrate of Khandesh (through the Commissioner, C. D.)

Government have received information that on the 5th ultimo a gang of six or seven Bhils committed a dacoity at Londhra, Tuluka Shahada in the Khandesh district, and that at an encounter between them and the police party consisting of the Aslod Head Constable and his men the leader of the gang was shot down by a police constable and captured, while the remainder got away leaving behind two guns, a bag containing ammunition, a sword, two spears and a quantity of valuable property. I am directed to request that you will be so good as to submit a report of this occurrence to Government.

From the District Magistrate, Khandesh;
To the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

As directed in your No. 293 of the 12th January 1900, I have the honour to send herewith copy of a report received from the additional Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, W. D., and to state that the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, informs me that the 2 constables recommended by Mr. Luck have already been promoted a grade each, and that the Head Constable will receive special promotion at the first opportunity.

Report by the additional Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, W. D., to the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, No. 20, dated the 13th February 1900.

With reference to your No. 488, dated the 27th January 1900, forwarding a letter from the Under Secretary to Government to Mr. Ommanney for report, I have the honour to state as follows:—

A gang of seven Bhils attacked the liquor shop of the village of Londhra in the Taluka of Shahada on the night of the 4th of December 1899, and took away property of the value of Rs. 50-10-0 from the shop-keeper and his servants, consisting of cash Rs. 30, liquor, clothes, shoes, dishes a kurad, 2 knives and a spear. Information was at once sent to the Head Constable, Anwar Pirkhan of the Aslod Police Post. He with two Constables Bhoju walad Malhari and Ramswarup Mataguiab proceeded to Londhra and with a few villagers took up the tracks. On the morning of the 5th they came upon the dacoits in the jungle of Khondawal. The dacoits seeing the police at once threw stones at them and ran off. One of them, whom the police recognized as Krishna walad Birban, a Farari Bhil of Mandana, Taluka Shahada, had a gun in his hand. He turned round and fired at the police. As he ran, the Head Constable ordered Bohju to fire at Krishna. He did so missing him twice. Krishna fired twice at the police as he ran but when loading to fire again he was hit in the legs by Bhoju and brought down. The police then captured him. The other six dacoits, who were unarmed, got away as the Police were anxious to catch Krishna, the leader. The firing of Krishna on the police appears to have frightened the villager who went with the police, so they did not trouble themselves much to capture the other dacoits. On Krishna was found a gun, bag for carrying powder with powder and shot in it, a silver waist belt, silk pugree, and other articles of clothing. At the spot at which the police came on the dacoits, property worth Rs. 5-12-0 belonging to the complainant was found, and other property valued at Rs. 29-7-10 including that on the person of Krishna, consisting of 2 guns (1 of use and the other of not much use), 2 spears (one complainant's), keys, nine rounds of ball, 3-4 lb. of shots, 1-4 lb. of powder, 1 sword, 16 caps, silver waist belt and clothes. The Head Constable having sent information to the Chief Constable at Shahada, he at once informed me as I happened to be camped there. We went off to Londhra and found that Krishna had been brought to Kahatul, a village close to Londhra. I saw Krishna, examined his wounds which were in the legs, and sent him to the Hospital at Shahada. He refused to speak to any one. I sent out search parties for the other dacoits, but they could not be found. Their names were not known to the police, but I have since learnt them and they are still Farari but have no arms.

Krishna walad Birban, the captured dacoit, died in the Shahada Hospital on the 6th of January 1900, not from his wounds but from intermittent fever. He had previous convictions against him. Just before his capture several dacoities took place in the Shahada Taluka which the police suspected him of and the Aslod Head Constable had been trying to capture him for a long time. Since Krishna was caught there have been very few dacoities in the Taluka and great credit is due to the three policemen concerned for having caught him.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1900.

Resolution.—The prompt action of the police on this occasion merits the commendation of Government. The Governor in Council is glad to learn that Head Constable Anwar Pirkhan and Constables Bhoju walad Malhari and Ramswarup Mataguiab have been rewarded or are about to be rewarded with special promotion.

W. T. MORISON.
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE annual Mohurrum Festival, which commenced on the 1st instant, with the appearance of the new moon, will terminate this evening, when taboots and punjahs will be immersed in the sea. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has up to this afternoon issued licenses for the construction of 118 taboots and 705 punjahs as against 123 taboots and 690 punjahs during the previous year. These are distributed as under:—In A Division, which comprises Colaba, Fort, Esplanade, Crawford Market and Bori Bunder, there are four taboots and 13 punjahs. In B Division, which includes Pydhownee, Khaduck, Chuckla, Oomercarry and Mandvi there are 28 taboots and 183 punjahs. In C Divison, which extends from Dhobie Talao to Thakordwar and embraces Lohar Chawl, Sonapore, Kalbadavi, Bhooleshwar and Funaswady, there are 35 taboots and 124 punjahs. In D Division, which comprehends Girgaum, Kandawady, Khetwady, Chowpatty, Tardeo, Malabar Hill and Mahaluximee, there are 7 taboots and 49 punjahs. In E Division, which takes in Kamatipoora, Byculla, Mazagon and Tarwady, there are 28 taboots and 278 punjahs. In F Division, which comprises Parel, Matoonga, Dadur, Naigaum, Sewree and Sion, there are 10 taboots and 31 punjahs. In the G Division which includes Mahim and Worlee, there are 5 taboots and 27 punjahs. All the taboots and punjahs will be removed from their respective localities about noon to-day under the supervision of the European police officers and brought to the J. J. Hospital. From this place the taboots will be marched in procession through the usual route, viz., Bhindy Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road, Esplanade Cross Road, over the Carnac Bunder Railway Overbridge to the sea-shore at Coolie Bunder. The European police officers in charge of the different sections will accompany the procession on horseback. So long as the procession continues its course towards the Bunder, no objection will be offered to its passing along the right or left of the main route. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner will be found about Bhindy Bazaar Road, and instructions have been issued to communicate them of any disturbance that may take place during the interval. For the despatch of such information sowars will be posted at different points. While the procession is en route, tramway cars will cease running through Bhindy Bazar, Kalbadevi and Carnac Roads, so that through communication by tramway to Byculla, Grant Road and Carnac Bunder will be suspended. All the liquor shops with the exception of a few hotels and refreshment rooms in the Fort and shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs have been closed since Tuesday evening last, and will remain closed until the conclusion of the Mohurrum this evening. All the public offices will be closed to-day.

TRAINS on the Central London Railway are about to commence running by way of private rehearsal. The stations are not all finished, those towards the City end being more backward than those in the West, where they are virtually ready for the public. The lifts are all in position, and some of them are so far complete that the directors have been up and down in them. Two out of the three electrical substations are out of hand, and though it is not yet possible to say when the line will be actually opened, it is now hoped that somewhere about midsummer will probably be the time. The new trains will be found to be a great advance on anything yet seen in this country. They are somewhat after the model of the City and Waterloo rolling stock, but the seats are cushioned, and externally the decoration will be similar to that of the London and North-Western trains.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	13	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	13	5	42
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	3	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	4	52
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	4	14
G Mahim and Worli	6	0	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	40
Total	51	56	247
Total plague deaths to date	74,025	63,216	
Same date last year	65	58	174
Small-pox	5	4	
Cholera	2	1	

BANDRA.

Three cases and 3 deaths from plague and 0 attacks and 0 deaths from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 8th instant.

OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The following summary of plague operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 21st April 1900, is published in the *Government Gazette*:—

The total mortality as registered at the cemeteries fell to 2,058, being a decrease of 216 compared with the figures for the previous week. 61 deaths were not traceable in the City. Including cases treated as suspicious there were 909 plague deaths and 109 from small-pox and measles, leaving 1,040 due to ordinary causes against an average death-rate of 612. There was one case of plague amongst pure Europeans during the week. The Dongri, Mahalaxmi and Tarwady Sections showed a slight increase in the death-rate; while in the Fort Northern, Chakla, Market, Bhuleshvar, Khetwady Girgaum, Mazagon, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, Parel, Sion and Worli Sections there was a slight decrease. The estimated population of the City was about 667,000. The total number of inoculations performed in the City up to the end of the week under report was 185 833.

The figures for plague attacks, deaths, and total mortality are compared below:—

Period.	* Plague Attacks.	*Plague Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Week ending 22nd April 1899	631	486	1,393
Do 31st March 1900	873	672	2,470
Do 7th April 1900	902	697	2,414
Do 14th April 1900	786	611	2,274
Do 21st April 1900	697	615	2,058

* Suspicious attacks and deaths are not included.

The admissions to Hospitals and Camps are shown in the following statement. 609 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 290 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 102 and 249 respectively. Appended are also statements showing information in regard to the plague operations and in regard to inoculation.

FORCING OF WATER THROUGH ROCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Santo Crimp's report to Government has shown that it is impossible to have artesian wells in Western India. It will be interesting, however, to many people to know that in the Konkan water can be forced up through rocks by means of a simple native contrivance. At Chinchani and Tarapur, in the Dahanu Taluka of the Thana District, more than a hundred wells are just now supplied with water forced up through holes, varying in depth from fifteen to thirty feet, and bored in rocks at the bottom of the wells by means of circular iron bars, measuring thirty to fifty feet in length and having a diameter of about two inches. Scaffoldings are raised in the well and two or three platforms according to the depth of the well are constructed with wooden planks to accommodate the men lifting up the bar. Two or three men sit at the bottom, two or three above them and about as many more still higher up. The bar is thus easily raised up and let down with some force several times in the course of an hour. It thus penetrates the rock a little every time, and at the close of the day a hole several feet deep is bored up. The only skill necessary to handle the bar is to see that it remains perpendicular to the surface of the well and goes straight down. When the underground water current is reached, there is a fountain like a continuous flow of water through the hole. I am told that when they dig a well, they simply remove the upper strata of earth and as soon as the rocky bed is reached they build the well at once and afterwards commence to bore the hole. The boring is usually completed in two or three days by six or nine men. Thus the cost of these wells is comparatively small, while the supply of water is constant and copious. In Avas and one or two other villages of the Alibag Taluka most of these wells having dried up, several people have had recourse to this contrivance for forcing up the water, and it is satisfactory to find that they have generally succeeded. My Chinchani friend informs me that the failures in this respect do not amount to more than five per cent. I think inquiry may be advantageously made by Government on the subject, and the result made widely known. Perhaps some engineering skill may suggest an improvement in the crude contrivance and the work may be much simplified. At any rate trials in the case of those wells that have dried up this year will be of immense value at such a critical time.—Yours, &c.,

Avas, May 8. R. L. GHARAT.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Preceding week. Gratuitous relief.	Preceding week. Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	13,250	3,680	16,930
Bombay and Sindh	1,201,622	113,152	1,314,774
Bengal	681		681
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,450	698	3,148
Punjab	150,810	28,053	178,863
Central Provinces	1,188,153	450,763	1,638,916
Berar	364,519	30,205	399,724
Ajmer-Merwara	107,545	27,257	134,802
Total British Provinces	3,034,030	653,808	3,687,838
Native States.			
Rajputana States	368,575	119,271	487,846
Central India States	152,525	30,842	183,367
Hyderabad	334,807	34,618	369,425
Baroda	53,395	23,061	76,459
Bombay Native States	536,973	54,172	591,145
Punjab Native States	36,753	6,174	42,927
Central Provinces Feudatory States	34,322	17,210	56,562
Kashmir (Jammu)	932	...	932
Total Native States	1,523,282	285,411	1,808,693
Grand Total	4,557,312	939,219	5,496,531

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Present week. Gratuitous relief.	Present week. Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	12,469	3,680	16,149	—781
Bombay and Sindh	1,221,501	110,997	1,332,498	+17,724
Bengal	2,462	..	2662	+1,981
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,407	802	3,20	+61
Punjab	151,326	27,317	178,643	—220
Central Provinces	1,248,645	476,444	1,725,089	+86,173
Berar	359,863	34,154	394,017	—5,707
Ajmer-Merwara	110,014	27,975	137,989	+3,187
Total British Provinces	3,108,887	681,369	3,700,256	+102,418
Native States.				
Rajputana States	359,269	110,391	469,660	—18,186
Central India States	145,688	25,785	171,473*	—11,891
Hyderabad	337,525	39,664	377,189	+7,731
Baroda	59,880	23,995	83,875	+7,416
Bombay Native States	551,959	60,859	612,818	+21,673
Punjab Native States	39,179	7,145	46,324	+3,397
Central Provinces Feudatory States	44,012	20,595	64,607	+8,015
Kashmir (Jammu)	1,102	...	1,102	+170
Total Native States	1,538,614	2,88,434	1,827,048	+18,355
Grand Total	4,647,501	9,69,803	5,617,304	+120772

* The returns for Indore, Dewas, Pathari, Bagli and Karandia have not been received. The previous weeks' figures for Indore, Dewas and Pathari have been included.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Wednesday:—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Punjab and has been steady or has risen elsewhere. It has risen slightly to briskly in the South of Peninsula and briskly to rapidly in Orissa and the greater part of North-east India and of Burma. It has been steady over the Central Provinces and the depression over the East of Central Provinces is better defined to-day than yesterday. Thunderstorms have been fairly general over Orissa and North-east India and have also occurred in the Simla and Mussoorie hill districts. Temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in North-east India and Orissa and has risen rapidly in the Punjab. Mean temperature is still largely below normal in the Punjab and is from one to three degrees in defect in Orissa, Sindh, Rajputana, Gujrat and Berar. It is six degrees in excess in Mysore and four to five degrees in excess in Madras Deccan and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·799	NW	2	95·6	68·1	43	...	1·12	—2·78
Sirsa	29·798	NW	6	99·3	70·1	45	...	1·28	—0·59
Delhi	29·790	NW	3	98·2	75·1	40	...	2·43	—0·74
Agra	29·780	SW	6	101·0	80·4	36	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·776	ESE	3	105·5	76·6	49	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·780	NE	8	105·6	76·8	52	...	5·00	+2·89
Jhansi	29·803	SSE	5	102·3	83·2	29	..	1·20	—0·50
Jacobabad	29·816	ESE	6	105·4	73·1	48	...	0·20	—1·13
Karachi	29·866	WSW	9	97·9	75·2	79	...	0·18	—1·66
Jeypore	29·812	Calm	3	99·7	72·1	45	0.09	0·45	—1·29
Ajmere	29·833	NE	5	99·9	79·6	34	...	0·82	—0·56
Deesa	29·839	WSW	6	103·1	76·0	36	...	0·35	—0·20
Ahmedabad	29·845	N	3	103·3	78·6	54	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·867	WNW	10	102·3	73·9	57	..	0·10	—0·53
Jamnagar	29·872	W	17	96·6	74·7	71	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·865	W	10	100·9	73·8	77	...	0·00	—0·59
Bhownagar Para	29·831	NW	?	102·1	75·8	52	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·86	NW	9	85·1	74·8	75	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·810	Calm	6	99·0	77·5	51	..	0·28	—0·84
Indore	29·823	W	6	100·8	72·1	25	...	0·12	—0·99
Saugor	29·802	NNE	5	101·9	80·1	46	...	0·52	—2·10
Jubulpore	29·767	SW	5	105·5	79·6	26	...	2·31	—0·64
Hoshangabad	29·8[illegible]2	SW	6	106·6	77·2	47	...	0·10	—1·76
Khandwa	29·813	W	10	104·2	77·6	22	...	0·26	—1·28
Raipur	29·737	Calm	7	105·5	82·5	34	...	2·46	—0·38
Nagpur	29·735	N	13	109·7	82·0	19	..	0·63	—2·72
Amraoti	29·809	WNW	12	107·3	74·8	16	...	0·20	—2·41
Akola	29·812	WNW	13	107·7	76·3	19	...	0·05	—2·97
Surat	29·835	Calm	5	98·7	75·0	59	...	0·00	—0·26
Malegaon	29·822	WNW	8	105·3	66·3	42	...	0·06	—1·34
Bombay	29·875	NE	9	[illegible]	79·0	68	...	0·00	—0·93
Poona	29·874	NW	13	101·5	65·9	30	...	0·01	—2·38
Ahmednagar	29·849	N	14	101·9	69·4	48	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	16	102·5	69·2	23	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·822	NW	12	106·2	74·5	18	..	1·07	—1·88
Ratnagiri	29·837	NW	9	90·9	76·9	63	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·791	Calm	?	99·3	69·7	17	..	1·65	—3·07
Goa	29·861	N	13	87·5	78·9	75	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·872	NW	9	88·8	76·5	80	..	0·08	—3·16
Mangalore	29·895	ESE	4	89·8	79·9	73	..	0·30	—4·95
Calicut	29·876	Calm	15	91·2	80·9	77	...	9·13	—2·25
Cochin	29·887	NNW	..	90·5	83·1	81	...	19·93	+1·60
Bangalore	29·87	WSW	8	99·8	73·3	75	..	1·86	—5·09
Secunderabad	29·781	NW	6	106·7	83·3	31	...	1·51	—2·32
Masulipatam	29·818	SSE	12	96·1	83·5	80	...	4·35	—4·48
Bellary	29·812	NW	10	106·7	82·8	34	...	2·62	—1·03
Cuddapah	29·761	SW	6	114·3	89·0	57	...	1·59	—1·84
Madras	29·825	SSW	12	96·5	83·0	71	..	5·21	—16·37
Coimbatore	29·899	W	4	97·4	78·1	96	...	9·87	+1·42
Trichinopoly	29·843	Calm	4	106·2	83·2	66	...	8·68	—3·26
Negapatam	29·855	S	9	98·0	84·0	70	...	17·31	—14·27
Colombo	29·902	SSW	10	89·0	70·0	83	...	42·09	—3·39
Aden	29·852	NNE	20	88·3	82·3	69	..	1.46	—1·65

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sirsa Cawnpore, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in Central Provinces. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The variations from the normal of both the day and night temperature are much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Cuddapah and the lowest 66° at Poona and Malegaon.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo.

A few drops of rain are reported from Jeypore.

: Pressure is now above the normal everywhere, the excess being largest in the north; at Jacobabad it is ·176."

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·853
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		76·0
Dew Point		72·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·670
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89 6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80 8
General Directions of wind*		NW, NNW, WNW, NW NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	223

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—MAY 8.

10 p.m.	81·9

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 9.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	87·7
4 p.m.	87·4

STRANGE as it may seem, observes the "Pioneer," it appears to be an undoubted fact that the Collector of one of the Famine districts in Bombay applied to Government last January for permission for the opening of liquor and opium shops on the Famine relief works. The proposal was made on a representation from the Abkari contractors; whom the Collector supported with the opinion that they "deserve every consideration especially as they have been so hard hit already by the famine." It is hardly necessary to say that the Bombay Government returned a cold refusal to the application. What indeed would become of the Famine Fund subscriptions if it came to be known in England that the Government was arranging that the wages it was dispensing to the famine labourers should be returned to the pockets of the excise, that it was preserving the bodies of the people in order to destroy their souls?

AN extremely good story is told of General Gatacre, which illustrates the impetuous temperament with which he is generally credited. A gentleman who lives in the neighbourhood where the General used to hunt tells how, when driving in a quiet lane, he would occasionally be started by the huntsmen crossing the road in full cry and in the following order: First came the General coming over the one hedge and disappearing over the other with the speed of lubricated lightning. Then ensued an interval. Then came a few members of the General's staff, who went across the road with almost equal fury. Then came the fox, pussy being followed in more conventional order by the hounds and the civilian huntsmen. The story may be apocryphal, but "Then came the fox" is full of amusing significance.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

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THE PUBLIC are WARNED against PURCHASING LOCKS from the Market Shops, as many have been cheated by the dealers in common Locks under the name of FALSE CHUBB, &c., ; and that the GENUINE CHUBB'S LOCKS could be had from the Undersigned (Sole Agent).
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Common tin boxes painted entirely in black with yellow stripes do not mean in the least degree to be CHUBB'S, which might tend the buyers to purchase simply because they are offered very cheap. It is therefore advisable to PURCHASE CHUBB'S GENUINE articles such as
SAFES, BOXES,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols............£100 5-8—1-16
3 per cent Rentes............£101—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.......£110 1-2—1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities......£63 15-16—1-16
Bar Silver in London.........27 1-2 unchanged.
Do New York.........60 1-8 „
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·18 „
Do New York.........4·88 1-4 „
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent.
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Exchange on India, 30 day's sight, Bank's buying rate, 1s. 3 3-4d.

Arrival.—Amphitrite.

COUNCIL BILLS.—At the Public Sale in London today for Rs. 30,00,000 Rs. 1 1-2 lakh of Telegraphic was disposed of at 1s. 4 1-32d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady, remaining so during the day with little or nothing doing, to-day being only a half working day with to-morrow (Thursday) entirely closed owing to the Moburrum.

Bank Telegraphic ....1s. 3 29-32d to 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand.........1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' sight Credits...1s. 4 7-32d.
3 months' sight Francs...1·70 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight...Rs. 196
Hongkong do. ... „ 144
Japan do. ... „ 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96·14 ready running up during the day to Rs. 96 per cent. at which rate there were sellers at the close.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quiet with no business to report.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with nothing to report; buyers not appearing to go on further at current rates.

COALS.—Not much doing just now though 1,000 tons Scotch is reported as sold, delivery by steamer shortly due at Rs. 19. 300-400 tons Deshargur have been sold for May delivery at Rs. 16-8 and 500 tons Singareni at Rs. 14, May despatch.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is firm at more or less unchanged rates.

LINSEED.—The market is very strong owing to a good demand for Export coupled with moderate stocks and arrivals. Prices have advanced to Rs. 9-12 6 to Rs. 9-13 for bold and Rs. 9-11 for small grain.

CASTORSEED is a shade firmer, business having been done at Rs. 37-12-0.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm with a good demand at 1 anna above yesterday's rates. Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-7-0 and Rs. 7-14 for Yellow.

POPPY.—This market is also strong at Rs 8-8-0 with a fair enquiry for Export.

SEEDS.—London quotes:—

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed............ May-June, Antwerp, sellers firm.	46s. 6d.
Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed............ May-June, Dunkirk, sellers firm.	46s.
Brown Rapeseed............ May-June, Hamburg, sellers firm.	44s.
Linseed............ May-June, Dunkirk, sellers firm.	55s.

WHEAT.—Afloat for U. K. 3,000,000 qrs.

COTTON.—Market quiet and ready cotton is slightly easier with very little demand. Westerns are weak, there being no enquiry, F. G. Bengals for May are steady at Rs. 221.

In new crops F.G. Bengals are steady for January, (1901) Rs. 179 and Broach for March, next year at Rs. 207.

Bengal, Fine Ready............	Rs 206
F. G. „	„ 210
Broach, Fine............	„ 235
Do. Good............	„ 230
Bhownuggur............	„ 229

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet but steady. Mid-Uplands in Liverpool unchanged.

COTTON in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports............	7,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain............	2,000 „
Do. Continent............	6,000 „
Mid-Uplands............	9 7-8 plus 1-8
Futures month of Aug..............	9·29 unchanged.
do. do. December......	8·07 „

SKINS.—Sheep Skin Sale closed to-day, moderate demand, dull, and prices par to 2d. lower, Bombay 1-2d. lower, number of sheep skins sold 9,50,000.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Berar............	176
Total Oomras...	176
Dhollera............	23
Broach............	15
Compta and Dharwar............	492
Westerns............	602
Bengals............	206
Persian............	56
Total...	1,570

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	2,080
Linseed	4,141
Rapeseed	2,002
Gingelly Seed	316
Poppy Seed	3,607
Castor Seed	1,762
Rice	1,29,463
Myrabollams	5,477

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 21st April 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.........	1,06,000	3,75,000	7,000	4,88,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	65	228	4	297
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	16,66,886	72,14,911	69,113	89,50,910
Total for 16 weeks...	17,72,886	75,89,911	76,113	94,38,910
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,616	3,01,790	3,811	4,37,217
Per mile of Ry do.	79	180	2	261
Total to corresponding date do. ..	20,65,885	52,79,881	93,036	74,44,802

Increase for the week ....Rs. 50,783
Do. to date .... „ 19,94,108

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 21st April, 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.........	3,500	24,000	50	27,550
Or per mile of Railway.........	31	210	...	241
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	54,032	4,67,534	1,985	5,23,551
Total for 16 weeks ...	57,532	4,91,534	2,035	5,51,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,536	28,586	35	31,157
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	203	..	221
Total to corresponding date do.	48,554	3,75,663	2,161	4,26,388

Decrease for the week.........Rs. 3,607
Increase to date .... „ 1,24,713

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,63,195	5,60,528	5,709	7,29,432
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles	...	...	...	8,10,566

Decrease ....Rs. 81,134

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOILEAU—May 4, at the Oaks, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H E Boileau, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter (still born).

DENHAM—May 3, at Mysore, the wife of T Denham, of a daughter.

MARTIN—May 3, at Simla, the wife of F Martin, of Kabul, of a son.

DEATH.

LINES—April 28, at Singhia Factory, Lallgunge, Tirhoot, Mark Lines, aged 42 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

THE Prime Ministers of the Australian Colonies have succeeded in getting everything ripe for Federation, and with one voice cried "Hands off!" when Mr. Clembert ventured to point out that it might be impossible for the Imperial Government to consent to the elimination of officials of the Privy Council from the Australian Courts. That would be the severance of the last link connecting the Colonies with the Imperial system. This interference with the Colonies in the exercise of their rights is resented with energy and even bitterness. The Colonial Secretary has been informed that there have been two references to the Colonies as to the basis of Federation, and if the final decision of the people of Australia were to be called in question, the most serious difficulties might arise, endangering the whole fabric. With a view to provide a loop-hole of escape from the threatened impasse, it has been proposed to consolidate the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council and the House of Lords, and a distinguished judge from each of the Colonies should be selected by the Colonial Office to strengthen the new Appellate Court. The reply is that the Colonies would never consent that the Home Government should select the Colonial Judges to represent Colonial interests in London. The Colonial Minister alone could be entrusted with so responsible a duty. It is quite clear from this and other incidents, especially in Canada, that the confederated Colonies have not the slightest intention of taking a subordinate part in the Imperial system. If differences arise it will be for the Mother-country to give way. The Canadian Dominion, having preferred claims to certain territory which the United States assert as included in the cession made by Russia many years ago it seemed at one moment as if they would be enforced *vi et armis*. As that might have entailed some awkward consequences, and it was by no means certain that the Cabinet in London was prepared "to see this thing through" in the spirit of latter-day diplomacy, other means sufficiently startling were resorted to. One of the Provinces of the Dominion in which a great deal of American capital was invested to prepare lumber for export to the United States, passed an Act prohibiting the export of timber that had not been worked up into doors and windows, furniture and the like. The intention was to bring to a sudden stop the innumerable factories engaged on the wood-work of houses, and at the same time harass the American citizens who had purchased forest blocks in Canada to export the lumber. This method of bringing pressure to bear on one's nearest neighbour, has the disadvantage of suggesting reprisals in kind, and such have been very freely threatened. It was not without its influence in bringing about the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, providing for the neutralisation of the Nicarguan Canal. We have not heard the last of it yet. Canadian opinion would take it amiss if, after utilising a contingent from the Dominion in South Africa, we should eventually fail to stand up for her rights on the Alaskan sea-board.

As matters now stand in regard to the Australian Colonies, a referendum has been effective in procuring a substantial majority in favour of Federation in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. There remain Western Australia which holds out on some minor points, but is expected to consent without much delay, and New Zealand, which naturally hesitates to bind herself to take her orders from a Parliament from which she will be separated by a great distance. A draft of the proposed constitution has been sent to the Colonial Secretary, and with the exception of the one important point above referred to, Mr. Chamberlain is understood to approve of the constitution as it stands. It provides for a Governor-General appointed by the Queen a salary of not less than £10,000 a year. He will summon and prorogue the Parliament composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate or Upper House will be chosen by the people of the different States, each of which appoint six, to be chosen for a term of six years. The times and places of their election shall be determined by Parliament and the method of appointment shall be the same in all the States. The House of Representatives shall be directly representative of the people of the different States, and they shall be as nearly double the number of the Senators as may be, the latter being six for each State until Parliament decide otherwise. The numbers shall be proportionate to the population of each State. While New South Wales with a population of less than 1,348,400 will have twenty-three members, South Australia with 370,700 will have six, and Tasmania with only 132,300 inhabitants will have five members. A third of the whole will form a quorum. Senators and Representatives will receive a salary of £400 per annum, and enjoy all the immunities and privileges of the members of the House of Commons. No money Bill can originate in the Upper House—a somewhat pedantic provision, seeing that Senators and Representatives are alike elected by the people of the different States, and have the same status and privileges. Bills that have passed both the Houses will be placed before the Governor-General. It will be his duty—subject to the laws of the Commonwealth—to give or withhold consent, or reserve them for Her Majesty's pleasure. The Executive Government will be vested in the Queen and exercised in Her name by the Governor-General as her representative. The latter will be advised by a Federal Executive Council, chosen by himself.

The Governor-General may also appoint officers to administer the departments of State established by him. They shall hold office during his tenure and be the Queen's Ministers of the Commonwealth, their number being restricted to seven. This ministerial machinery is taken from the American Constitution, by which the President appoints his own Ministers, who are in no sense responsible to Parliament. But then the President is elected by an electoral College, specially representing the States of the Union; his origin is as democratic as that of the Senate or the House of Representatives. It is not quite the same when the Head of the Executive, nominally representing the Queen, really represents the Ministry of the day in London. It is easy to foresee that circumstances may arise which will suggest a modification of this arrangement. The local jealousy which refuses to consider the suggestion that Judges of the Australian Courts should be selected by the Ministry at Home, for seats on the Appeal Bench, and insist on their being appointed in Australia direct will not be soon allayed. There are divers provisions intended to keep the States from giving too free a rein to their desire for change. The constitution of each State shall remain as it is until altered by itself, and any law inconsistent with that of the Commonwealth will be to that extent invalid. No State shall coin money, or make anything but gold and silver legal tender for payment of debts. The Commonwealth shall not establish any religion, or impose any religious observance, or prohibit the free exercise of any religion. Parliament may admit new States into the Commonwealth or enlarge or diminish the area of any State in the Federation, with its own consent. The enterprising Colonials who have evolved this frame-work of Empire out of their own deeply pondered conception of what is calculated to increase their prosperity and give them a status in the world, number exactly three millions and-a-half. They dispose of domains in which the United Kingdom, France, and Germany might be swallowed up and disappear, without sensibly interfering with the area of the rest.

ALTHOUGH there is a decrease of 13,000 in the numbers on relief in Bombay Presidency it must not be assumed that the situation has improved. The decrease is merely superficial, and will probably be more than made up when next week's figures are sent in. In Kaira and Panch Mahals there have been virulent outbreaks of cholera, and numbers of people have fled in terror. The disease is also prevalent in Ahmedabad and other parts of the Presidency, especially in famine-stricken districts. The mortality is very severe, and in the areas named additional officials have been placed to prevent the spread of the disease. During the week there were slight falls of rain in the northern districts, but they brought about no change in the condition of the land. The severe mortality among cattle in Gujerat continues unchecked, and a high mortality amongst agricultural stock is experienced in the Deccan. The loss of cattle is really a very serious question, for the ryot is just as far off reaping his harvest without plough cattle as without rain. The Bombay Government is taking the question in hand, and inquiries have been instituted in many parts near and distant as to the number of cattle available for purchase, with average price. So far the number available only amounts to 19,000, of which at least two-thirds would have to be imported from Bengal Presidency, Heavy mortality among cattle has also taken place in other Provinces and also in Native States, and it is highly probable the respective Governments will endeavour to replace to some extent the cattle lost. An early purchase is recommended, but it must be remembered that out of the thousands bought there will be hundreds too weak by reason of overwork or shortness of fodder to work on the land without they are well fed for some time before the season commences. Madras Presidency has experienced good rain, which has brought small supplies to irrigation works in the Southern, Central and Carnatic Districts. Agricultural operations have become general, standing crops have improved, pasture is showing renewed signs of life, besides removing anxiety regarding drinking water. The situation is unchanged in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, except that in Chota Nagpur a heavy fall of rain, with beneficial results, has taken place. In the northern parts of the Punjab agriculturists are not experiencing any of the misfortunes which have befallen their brethren in other districts and the recent rains in the less favoured South have materially improved the condition of standing crops. Much difficulty, however, is felt in keeping the cattle alive. In Central India there is no improvement, but prospects are improving in Mysore. Pasturage is almost unavailable in Rajputana, where agricultural stock is in an emaciated condition.

KANG-YU-WEI, the Chief of the Chinese reformers now wanted by the Empress-Dowager, has, it is reported, founded a new society, whose object is, as its name implies, to protect the Emperor. He has also written a book, which will be promptly suppressed when it reaches China, in which the reformer urges his fellow-countrymen to remove the Empress and Yung-lu and to reform the Government, for he tells them that if the four hundred millions of China rouse themselves they may yet save the Empire and the Emperor. It is said when the Empress-Dowager heard the news of the formation of the society she wept that she should be considered the enemy of the Emperor whom she deposed, and the same day she issued an Imperial Decree commanding "the Emperor to come to me to the Ningshou palace to pay me congratulations of the year." A price is put upon Kang Yu-Wei's head. But he is believed, for the time being at all events, to be safe and is devoting his leisure to what must after all, we fear, be but a futile attempt to improve his fellow-countrymen. In his new work he reflects on the past history of China and then contrasts it with the present. How altogether different it is, he exclaims. The entire race, its persons, its prospects, and its property, are being sold to others. We shall presently be no longer a free people, but shall be in eternal bondage to others. Those who are negotiating this sale act as if the Empire were their own private property. During the past 4,000 years of our history we have been threatened with no danger like this. In clinging to the laws and customs of antiquity, they are allowing themselves to be sold to an alien race. In setting forth a remedy for all the ills of the Empire, Kang-Yu-Wei says the preliminary and most important step, is to understand that they themselves are diseased. Every man must be made to understand that the Empire is a public estate, in which he has a share, in fact his own paternal patrimony. Then each must absolutely refuse to allow the concubines and courtesans of the rulers to steal and sell this patrimony. All must join and go up to the ancestral hall, and oppose them. All must have a clear knowledge of the fact that at this hour the Empire is weak and being divided. It is not "that other countries are quarrelling with our rulers, but our own race are selling the Empire to them." At present urges Kang-Yu-Wei the Emperor is dethroned. Licentious mandarins have seized the power and desire to usurp the throne, in order to dismember the country. But the people throughout the country are in a ferment, just like troubled waters. Myriads upon myriads, in all the provinces, are in this unsatisfied condition. Now if those who are dissatisfied within China's borders will but unite with the myriads who are without, and possessed of wealth, so that both may become as one man, then there will be thousands of myriads, and the men of China will be able to save the old country, and the outer will be able to renovate the inner. If they succeed they can protect the throne; if they fail, they yet will protect themselves. Why not save the Empire? he asks. The sum of a hundred thousands taels has been placed on Kang-Yu-Wei's head and that may prevent his raising anything like an extensive revolution on behalf of the deposed Emperor whose successor has already been nominated.

THE mail brought details of the earlier stages of the most important billiard match of the season, in which Dawson and Stevenson are playing for the Billiard Association Championship. Much good work has been done by the Association for a game which, though highly popular, has suffered in the past from the absence of a recognised and representative governing body. The new rules under which the spot stroke and the push stroke are abolished, have been generally accepted, but, unfortunately, Roberts while adopting those rules, declines to take part in the championship contests, and in his absence they are deprived of much of the interest with which they would otherwise be invested. Despite his comparatively advanced age, Roberts is still unquestionably the finest player in the world, and while he retains his present form and holds aloof from the Association we shall continue to have two champions, one uncrowned but universally acknowledged, and the other the official representative. It is a matter for regret that the man who has done more than anyone else to popularise billiards should adopt a policy of "splendid isolation"; but there is this advantage in the present situation, that it makes a more even fight for the championship possible. The honour, it should be added, is not an empty one, for it carries with it a tangible, and not unsubstantial, recompense. Dawson, the present champion, having been challenged by Diggle and Stevenson, the two latter met recently to decide who should take part in the actual struggle. Not many years ago, Diggle was considered to be at least the equal of any player leaving out Roberts; but he has not maintained his position, and Stevenson, who had made remarkable progress in the meantime, beat him easily. Although the game was one of nine thousand up, it was almost decided on the first day, when Stevenson made a magnificent break of six hundred and forty-eight. Dawson has recently proved himself to be in fine form, and as far as the play had progressed up to April 19 it was brilliant and greatly in favour of the champion. It apparently attracted a great deal of attention, which is not surprising, seeing that the London season which is now coming to an end has been an exceptionally quiet one, Roberts having played much less than usual. Thirty years ago, when there were no restrictions on the game, breaks of three figures were rare, and it is evidence of the enormous advance in skill that, in spite of the prohibition of the two most prolific strokes, a championship match would now be thought a very tame affair if such compilations were not of frequent occurrence.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for a Trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. L. Symons, resulted in the election of Mr. John Stiven, Agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad mail train reached Bombay at 4-45 yesterday afternoon. The dak was not delivered until after six o'clock. The hour at which it is supposed to be sent out is 4-15. The train arrives late oftener than to time, but there is almost invariably an avoidable delay at the Post Office, owing to the employment of insufficient sorters in the evening. The late delivery is not creditable either to the railway or the Post Office. The inconvenience caused to those who must wait in office for letters is incalculable, and it is to be hoped some improvement will be soon effected. At present the delivery is so late as to be worse than useless.

THE Brigadier-General Commanding regrets to have to announce the death of Lieutenant W. A. Fisher of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, which took place at Kalyan Railway Station from cholera, at 4-30 p. m., on the 8th instant.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 80. Twenty-one fresh cases of plague, with 17 deaths, were reported.

COLONEL VOUSDEN, on return from leave next month, will take up his substantive appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Sialkote.

COLONEL KEMPSTER, Assistant Adjutant-General at Madras Command Head-quarters, proceeds home next week on ninety days' privilege leave.

COLONEL H. M. ROSE, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Multan, during the absence of Colonel Hailes on leave.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the annual grant of Rs. 9,500 for the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute from the 1st of April last. It will be paid by monthly instalments.

A THUNDERSTORM with a tremendous fall of hail occurred in Simla on Monday evening. The hailstones were of an unusual size, and the storm lasted nearly an hour, causing a sharp fall in temperature.

A MEETING of the Bombay ice-factors was held yesterday afternoon where an effort was made to raise the price of ice to one anna. We understand that strong opposition was made by Mr. Chabildas Lallubhai with the result that the motion was defeated and the price will remain as it is throughout the hot weather.

IT is now considered that there is no cause for anxiety as to any possible collision with the Chinese on the extreme north-eastern frontier of Burma. Precautionary measures were taken some time ago, for increasing the number of troops in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley, but the carrying out of these is no longer necessary.

MEASURES are now being taken to issue a number of smooth-bore Sniders to all Native regiments rearmed with the ·303 rifle. This will enable the sentries to mount guard with weapons offering no temptation to rifle thieves. It is not improbable that every regiment in India may eventually be given some Sniders—an excellent arrangement.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry, composed of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Hardcastle, and Captain Newell, delivered their decision yesterday regarding the circumstances attending the collision between the s. s. Sabarmatti and the s. s. Brahmini of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., off Karwar. Upon a consideration of the whole of the evidence, the Court was of opinion that the collision, and the consequent loss of the Brahmini, were brought about by the default of the master of the Brahmini. In this opinion the assessors agreed with the Court; and the Court therefore directed that the certificate of competency of Captain Ismail Cassum as ordinary master be suspended for a period of eighteen months.

CHOLERA is now established throughout the Raipur District of the Central Provinces despite all the efforts made to check it. Hundreds of wells have been sunk by Famine Charge officers; and they have been supplied with permaganate of potash and medicines which they freely distribute. These measures check the cholera. But it is got under in one group of villages merely to reappear in another. The epidemic constitutes a great additional trial to the officers administering famine relief. Out of 44 P. W. D. charges, the last reports show 13 affected; and as the disease is stamped out in one camp it appears in another. Besides the terror inspired among relief workers and subordinate officials, the presence of the epidemic affects prices, as cartmen refuse to ply their trade at the ordinary rates.

IN order to show how remunerative an undertaking a railway waggon supply company would be in India, writes the Allahabad paper, it may be sufficient to quote the dividends earned during the last ten years by companies working at home. The Metropolitan Railway Carriage and Waggon Company has averaged 17 1-2 per cent. on its capital: it earned as high as 40 per cent. in 1891, and for the last three years has averaged 15. The Oldbury company has a similar average since 1896; the Midland comes next with 12 1-2; while three others show 10 per cent. The Scottish Waggon Company has paid a steady 5 per cent each year, while several others exceed 7. Taking the twelve existing companies for which returns are available the average in the year 1899 was nearly 12 per cent. on capital. These figures are instructive and we trust that the scheme set on foot in Calcutta for an Indian company will be pushed forward without delay. There is an excellent opening, and the Bengal coal traffic alone should almost be sufficient to ensure success. The company might start with 250 waggons, and gradually increase the number, calling up their capital as the expenditure on rolling stock was made.

THE Sakalavas have made complete submission to the French, so that a new and rich portion of the island of Madagascar is now open to colonisation and trade. Queen Binao, Sovereign of the Sakalavas has just paid a visit to Antananarivo.

A DESPATCH from Algiers to Paris, Reuter reports states that Lieutenant d'Eu's column has now completed its mission in Northern Africa, and after traversing the whole of Tidikelt without encountering any opposition and receiving the surrender of the natives of Aulef, has returned to Insalah.

WHILE twenty members of the Catholic Students' Association of the Rheingan were crossing the Rhine on April 18th in a small boat, from Bingen to Rudesheim, the craft collided with an anchor chain and capsized. Thirteen of the occupants were drowned, the remainder being saved.

IN all the more important industries the general state of employment during March (says the "Labour Gazette") has remained good, and the percentage of unemployed returned by trade unions is lower than at the corresponding period of any year since 1890. A considerable number of coal miners and iron and steelworkers have received advances of wages during the month.

THE Marquess of Lorne has sold to the War Office about 50 acres of land east of Kiloreggan, on which a fort, mounted with the most powerful guns, will be erected. The guns will command the Clyde as far down as the Toward Light, and up the river past Dumbarton. It will be in line with Fort Matilda on the Greenock side of the Clyde. Barrack accommodation will be provided for 1,200 troops.

LIEUTENANT R. E. PEARY, the well-known Arctic explorer, has forwarded some interesting relics, per favour of Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. These consist of the sextant left behind in Repulse Harbour by Lieutenant Beaumont in 1876, and subsequently recovered by Lieutenant Peary, and the original record deposited in a cache by Sir George Nares on Norman Lockyers Island in 1875.

LIEUT-COL. COLLINSON, has telegraphed to Cairo from Kassala that, having heard that families of Hadendoa Arabs at Khor Maman had been slave dealing, he sent Captain Morant there on the 13th inst., with fifty men of the 9th Soudanese, and an Arab battalion on camels. Captain Morant has reported that he has recovered thirty-three slaves, and taken sixteen Hadendoas prisoners. The Sheikhs have escaped, but their flocks have been seized.

THE "Politische Correspondenz" learns from Constantinople that the Sultan's Adjutant-General, Sadik Almuayad Pacha, has been sent on a mission to Syria and the Hedjaz. The pretext is a telegraph line to connect Damascus with Mecca, but the real purpose of the mission is to negociate closer relations between the Caliphate and Bedoun tribes in the Syrian desert, as also the Arab tribes in the Hedjaz vilayet. Sadik Pacha is accompanied by two battalions of infantry.

ALTHOUGH the Turkish authorities have declared the Hedjaz free from disease, some cases of plague are now reported at Yembo, and a strong suspicion prevails that there were cases amongst the pilgrims in the vicinity of Mecca, and some assert, of cholera also. Every precaution is being taken to prevent infection entering Egypt, and pilgrims will be subjected to the strictest quarantine at El Tor. Several doctors and nurses have proceeded thither to supervise arrangements.

THE "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" state that the Russian Government intend shortly to send a number of Orthodox monks into Asia Minor with the object of founding mission stations in Armenia and Kurdistan. In addition to the results of the energetic commercial and railway policy recently inaugurated in Asia Minor, the Government hope to reap considerable advantage from the activity of these missionaries by forming a bond of sympathy between the Orthodox and other branches of the Oriental Church.

THE "Cologne Gazette" states that the German Emperor wishes a complete torpedo-boat division to ascend the Rhine as far as Cologne. Single boats have previously gone this distance up the river, but a division includes the so-called "division's boot" and six torpedo-boats. The length of the "division's boot" is about 200ft., her displacement 300 tons, and her speed 26 knots; while the length of a torpedo-boat is 160ft., her displacement 155 tons, and speed 25 knots. Each boat carries one 2in. q.-f. gun, one machine gun, and three torpedo-tubes, two broadside and one submerged forward. All the boats are sea-going.

A REPORT issued by the Board of Trade shows that last year there were 4,642 examinations in form vision and 4,621 in colour vision for the mercantile marine. Of the 21 candidates who failed in form vision during 1899 none were re-examined; while of the 43 who failed in colour vision 13 were re-examined on appeal, and of these four passed and nine were rejected. Of the candidates who had failed during the previous year, 1898, one was re-examined in form vision, but again failed. The number of officers already in possession of certificates who, on coming up for examination in the year 1899, failed to pass the sight tests, was three; one first mate and two second mates failing in colour vision. Both the latter appealed; on re-examination, one passed, but the other failed. No case of failure to pass the colour ignorance test has been reported.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE OCCUPATION OF WINBURG.

RAPID ADVANCE ON KROONSTADT.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Highland Brigade now occupies Winburg.

General Brabant has joined General Rundle at Thabancho.

General Hutton with his force has reached Welgelegen station.

It is reported that the Boers intend to make a big stand at Zand River.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Smaldeel on the 8th, that General Hutton with his Mounted Infantry reconnoitred yesterday as far as the Zand River, where they found the enemy in considerable force.

General Broadwood's Cavalry with General Ian Hamilton's force performed the same operation with a similar result.

LATEST FROM MAFEKING.

GENERAL HUNTER'S ADVANCE.

Reuter's despatch from Mafeking, dated the 28th ultimo, says that notwithstanding daily decreasing rations and a slight outbreak of typhoid the garrison is determined to resist for another six weeks.

The Boers on the 25th ultimo began a heavy bombardment intending to carry the place by assault, but the leaders failed to induce their men to advance to the attack.

The enemy's artillery was subsequently apparently withdrawn with the exception of two five-pounders.

General Hunter reports that he occupied Fourteen Streams yesterday unopposed. This, he says, was owing largely to the able dispositions by General Paget of his forces, (20th Brigade), his artillery rendering the enemy's position untenable.

The enemy retired precipitately, abandoning clothes, ammunition and personal effects.

THE DEFENCE OF KIMBERLEY.

The despatch of Colonel Kekewich regarding the defence of Kimberley has been gazetted. In it he says that the defence would have been impossible without the assistance of the local forces and citizens.

Lord Roberts, in covering the despatch, says the assistance of the citizens was most valuable and that Mr. Cecil Rhodes materially contributed to the success of the defence.

THE BOERS AT ZAND RIVER.

MAY 9.

A Reuter's despatch from Smaldeel, dated the 8th inst., says, reports have been received that the enemy is quitting Zand River and retreating on the Vaal.

Other reports state that they are taking up a position at Boschrand to the south of Kroonstadt.

A great number of them have come in to surrender their Mausers and horses. They state that a great quarrel is proceeding between the Freestaters and the Transvaalers, and is likely to end in the immediate surrender of the former.

General French has joined Lord Roberts.

DEATH OF A GUARDSMAN.

Captain Verschoyle, of the Grenadier Guards has succumbed to his wounds.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Lance-Corporal Neil-Matheison, 2nd Gordons, Indian Contingent, died of enteric fever at Ladysmith.

PROPOSED DESPATCH OF BOER PRISONERS TO CEYLON.

A SITE AT BANDARAWELLA.

The "Times of Ceylon" writes:—The news that the Home Government have approached the Local Government and asked whether a suitable site could be found in the island for the reception of further batches of Boer prisoners who may from time to time be captured will come as a great surprise to the public here. Such, however, we understand is the case, and although no definite reply has yet been sent to the Home Government, enquiries have been set on foot by the military authorities, and, if the suggestion is approved by the Governor in Executive Council, in all probability Bandarawella will be selected as the site. The climate of the place is good, it is easily get-at-able, and at the same time it is far removed from any large centres of population. No doubt a large expenditure of money will be required to provide accommodation for the prisoners that may be sent here, but this, of course, will be a matter for the concern of the Home Government who in all probability will erect barracks with suitable accommodation, and this brings us to the subject of the efficient guarding of the prisoners. On this subject nothing has definitely been settled, but it is almost certain that a British regiment from India will be stationed at Bandarawella for the purpose of effectively guarding the prisoners. This, of course, will necessitate the erection of special accommodation for the British troops over and above that for the Boer prisoners, so that it can be seen at once that a very large amount of money will have to be spent at Bandarawella before any prisoners can be sent there. At present all the Boer prisoners are being sent to St. Helena, but there is a limit to the number which can be accommodated there, and hence the request of the Home Government. Rumour has it that the Executive Council were by no means pleased at the request made upon the Colony at first, but it was felt that we ought to bear our full share of the burdens laid upon the Empire by the war, and we believe that, provided no very serious objections are raised locally, the scheme will be put through. A company of the Royal Engineers stationed at Trincomalie have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service elsewhere, and, in all probability, their destination is Bandarawella, and the service on which they are required is to survey sites for the necessary barracks and buildings.

A Colombo telegram of yesterday's date says the erection of houses for the accommodation of 3,000 prisoners and the necessary troops to guard them is being pushed on with.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GOLD CURRENCY IN INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons, said that the gold coinage put in circulation in India on the 1st May, amounted to £667,649.

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup:—

Roughside	1
Manners	2
Baldur	3

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Returns for the week ending the 5th inst. show a further great decrease in the plague mortality, the total plague deaths being 1,771 compared with 24,918 in the previous seven days. The plague mortality has dropped in Bombay city from 448 to 359, in Karachi from 284 to 187, in Bombay mofussil from 693 to 507, in Calcutta from 343 to 252, and in Bengal mofussil from 595 to 357.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier-General Reid, commanding the Malakand Force, is granted two months' leave, Lieut.-Col. Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, officiating.

Sir Bindon Blood, commanding Meerut, is granted two months' leave home, Colonel Abbott to officiate.

Major Tighe, 27th Bombay Infantry, has been granted four months' extension of leave at home, while Captains Elliot, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Napier, 1st Central India Horse, return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Inspector of Gymnasia, Poona, shortly proceeds home on eight months' leave.

Arrangements are being made for the re-placement in their regiments salutries and nalbunds, taken from the native cavalry for service in South Africa.

The Government of India have sanctioned the gradual reduction of the present authorised establishment of permanent lascars in the Ordnance Department and the employment instead of men on increased pay.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM ENTERIC.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Second-Lieutenant Armitage, West Riding Regiment, died at Rangoon yesterday, from enteric.

THE HONOURS' LIST.

There is no official information available regarding the number of vacancies for honors in the Birthday List. The particulars on this subject published by your contemporary are incorrect.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE NOTIFICATION.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, Examiner of Indian Marine Accounts, is granted two and-a-half months' leave from the 19th instant, Commander R. Brownlow officiating.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

An amendment has been sanctioned to Army Regulations, whereby men of Bands and of Bodyguards of the Governors of Madras and Bombay are made eligible for grant of meritorious long service and good conduct medals under usual conditions.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT CLERKSHIPS.

It is notified that the names of suitable European and Eurasian lads from certain selected schools may not (? now) be registered as candidates for employment as clerks in the Military Department of the Government of India. Their appointments usually commence at Rs. 50 monthly and rise gradually, the maximum salary obtainable being Rs. 700. The age limit for applicants is from 18 to 25 years.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM CHOLERA.

POONA, MAY 9.

Captain W. A. Fisher, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, died at Kalyan station on the G. I. P. line yesterday, from cholera. Deceased came from Thul Ghaut side to Kalyan and was to leave by the Bombay afternoon train to continue his journey to Poona en route for Mahableshwar. He was taken ill in train and took a bath at the station. Dr. Sarkey, the plague medical officer, was in immediate attendance. He got worse and died. The funeral took place to-day at Kalyan, the service being conducted by the Railway Chaplain of Igatpuri. Captain Burrard, of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, from Bombay, Captain Purvis, from Poona, Mr. Henderson, Superintendent of the Railway Police, and the whole of the European railway staff stationed at Kalyan attended the funeral.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Socotra (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Moravia from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th instant and is expected here in the afternoon of the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 15-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday, when there were present:—Mr. H. Kennedy, Mr. G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

In the absence of Mr. M. B. Barbhaya Dr. N. N. Katrak was called to the chair.

RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner with reference to a resolution of the Corporation in regard to the prevalence of rinderpest in Bombay. The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 2,500 to defray the expenses incurred and to be incurred up to the end of June next, for the suppression of the disease.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation for disposal.

HEAVY MORTALITY IN MANDVI DISTRICT.

When the Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a summary of births and deaths in different localities of the city for the week ending the 8th May.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed brought to the notice of the Committee and the Commissioner that the mortality in the Mandvi ward was the heaviest. He said that steps should be taken to improve the district.

Sir Bhalchandra said he was informed by the late President of the Ahmedabad Municipality that houses in which plague cases had occurred in that city were so dealt with sanitarily that such cases never recurred in them. The floors of these houses were dug up and grass was then spread over them. The grass having been besprinkled with kerosine oil, it was set on fire, which had the effect of destroying plague germs. The walls and the ceilings were also scraped, and the houses were then allowed to be re-occupied. The experience of the Ahmedabad Municipality was that fresh cases of plague never occurred in such houses. He (Sir Bhalchandra) informed the Municipal Commissioner of what had been done at Ahmedabad, but the latter said that it was not practicable in Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that the Police Lines were similarly dealt with by Mr. Vincent, the late Commissioner of Police, with the result that plague cases did not recur. The mortality in the Mandvi Ward was heavier than that of the Bhuleshwar Ward whose population, according to the last Census, was larger by some fifty thousand persons. He hoped that the Commissioner would give the matter early consideration.

The memorandum was then recorded.

Certain other matters having been disposed of, the Committee proceeded to consider the letter of the Special Drainage Engineer regarding the case of Messrs. Bulkley and Company *in camera*.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE EXHIBITION.

INAUGURATION BY PRESIDENT LOUBET.

GIFT FROM THE CZAR.

PARIS, APRIL 20.

WORK, which had been suspended within the Exhibition grounds since the opening ceremony on Saturday, was on Tuesday resumed in earnest. The first visitors who made their way into the great show when the admission gates opened at eight o'clock found that they had already been preceded by an army of labourers and artisans, and for the rest of the day the noise of the hammers intermingled with the laughter of the throng, which, though less great than that of yesterday and Saturday, was, nevertheless of very ample proportions. The most interesting incident of the day was the inauguration by the President of the Republic of the Russian Oriental section in the Trocadero Gardens. M. Loubet, who had been entertaining at the Elysee until a very late hour last night, was, nevertheless, prompt to his appointment at half-past ten, and was joined at the Trocadero entrance by M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce; and M. Picard, the Commissioner General for the Exhibition, who, it may be noted, has discarded the official brougham which French Ministers generally use in favour of a very smart automobile carriage, in which he this morning drove up. Prince Ouroussof, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, and the Staff of the Embassy, were waiting to receive their distinguished guests on the steps of the Pavilion, and, as the President made his entry, the Russian workmen who have been employed in constructing the building, and who were massed at the entrance, gave loud cheers, coupled with cries of "Vive Loubet!" "Vivent les Francais!" The President smilingly raised his hat to this welcome, and also replied in a similar manner to the military salute which was given by a group of Russian soldiers and sailors.

The President was at once conducted to the room in which the Czar's magnificent present, which is described in "The Standard" of to-day, is displayed. This unique work of art is placed in an ebony glass-case, which reposes upon an ermine tablecloth, and is surrounded by interlaced flags of the two countries. Different varieties of marbles determine the various Departments in this curious map of France, whilst, as already stated, the towns and rivers are marked by precious stones. Whilst the President and Ministers were admiring the present, prince Ouroussof said:—"Monsieur le President,—I have the honour to offer this map in the name of the Emperor to the Government of the Republic of France. The Emperor, in making this present, desired to give to your country as a souvenir a new proof of the friendly relations which unite our two Governments and our two peoples."

M. Loubet replied as follows:—"I beg you, Monseur l'Ambassadeur, to transmit to his Majesty my thanks for the superb present which he has made to the Government of the Republic and to France. I am deeply moved, and the country also will be much touched, at the thought which animated the Emperor to give us this new proof of friendship. And I am certain that this tie will contribute to establish between the two countries even more cordial and more fruitful relations. This map of France is truly a work of art. The place which it should occupy is already designated, and it is at the Louvre in the midst of our masterpieces, that it will be placed, for it must be placed where it can be seen, and where everyone can admire it." The speeches were exchanged in an almost conversational tone. The President was informed that a special group of workmen had been engaged for two years upon the map, which the Emperor had himself thought of and ordered. The President was then conducted through the section. All the chief members of the Russian Colony in Paris were present in the Pavilion, together with a number of foreign General Commissaries, and M. Loubet was everywhere accorded a most cordial welcome. Whilst the Kremlin Band, which was formed by the late Emperor Alexander III., in which his Majesty played a brass instrument, executed the "Marseillaise" the company stood bareheaded, and throughout the duration of the President's visit peals of bells were rung. Finally, the President visited an annexe, which is known as the Russian Village, and which has been created under the instructions of the Grand Duchess Serge. Here a multitude of objects forming the popular industries are shown. At the entrance to the building the President, in accordance with the Russian custom, was offered bread and salt by Madame Takounchikof, the wife of the official who has had charge of this important work. When, after a visit which had lasted more than an hour, the President withdrew from the section, the Russian workmen again raised loud cries of "Vive Loubet!" "Vive la France!" "Vive l' Empereur!" which latter cry, it is hardly necessary to point out, referred to their own Sovereign. At the Trocadero entrance, where M. Loubet rejoined his carriage, the President congratulated the Russian Ambassador upon the excellent display which his country had made, and which he said he was sure would obtain that success which it merited. Then, turning to M. Picard, the President said:—"Well Picard, you ought to be pleased. Nobody can any longer say that there is nothing finished." The total number of visitors to the Exhibition and its annexe at Vincennes yesterday is officially returned at 155,836, of which 124,320 were paid admissions.

Though the moving platform has been at work since the opening of the Exhibition, the electric railway, which will convey visitors round the grounds, but in an opposite direction, is not yet opened. The reason for this delay is that a certain portion of the machinery for this undertaking was on board the liner Pauillac, which, there is every reason to fear, has foundered on its voyage from New York to Havre. The machinery has had to be re-made, and this operation has, of course, taken time, hence the delay. The moving platform is causing a great outcry from the inhabitants of the houses which, for a greater part of its way, it overlooks. The residents complain not only of the noise, but also that they no longer enjoy any privacy in their apartments, whilst they further allege that the structures upon which the platform is erected prevent persons from reaching their houses. The residents have formed themselves into a syndicate, and are claiming from the Exhibition authorities, who granted the concession, damages which, is is said, amount in the aggregate to fifteen millions of francs.

The Horticultural Show which is being held in the Palais de l' Horticulture et de l'Arboriculture, in the Exhibition grounds, was on Thursday the scene of another of those little inaugural ceremonies which will be of almost daily occurrence until the end of the month. M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, accompanied by M. Jean Dupuy, the Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger, the President of the Horticultural Society of France, and M. Picard, the Exhibition Commissioner General, visited the Show "en detail" admiring not only the splendid collection of flowers in bloom, but also the specimen fruits which had been sent from various parts of France. The first inauguration of an important foreign Pavilion will be that of the Austro-Hungarian Section, and it has been decided that this shall take place before the end of the month. The President of the Republic and the Ministers will be invited to it. The Italian Pavilion will be opened to visitors on Sunday next, and the Belgian Pavilion will be inaugurated with a brilliant ceremony on May 5. The English Pavilion, is still in a somewhat backward condition, and will not be fit to receive visitors for a fortnight at least. The number of paying admissions to the Exhibition on Wednesday was 42,302, but with those of *employes*, exhibitors, &c., the total for the day was 91,426. There were 3,872 admissions to the Annexe, at Vincennes. With the temporary falling off in the number of visitors, the price of the admission tickets which are sold in the streets by *camelots*, has somewhat gone down, and they could be purchased at 5 1-2d. each. Holders of the Exhibition Bonds who wish to obtain the 25 per cent. reduction on the admission to the side shows, to which they are entitled, should note that it is necessary to bring the entire Bond with them, as this has to be shown at the special entrances which in all cases are set apart for Bondholders.

A map of France in mosaic work, has been sent by the Emperor of Russia to the President of the French Republic. None but an Emperor and an autocrat could have afforded this present. The map which is one yard square in size, took three years to make, and cost £160,000 sterling. The 86 departments of France are represented by as many varieties of Siberian jasp, only the rarest varieties being used. The Department of the Seine, in which Paris is situated, the smallest French Department, is represented by a pink variety, of as fresh and subtle a colour as that of a rose. This variety, very rare in former times, is to be found no longer. The last bit that money could purchase was just large enough to represent the smallest French country. The outline of every stone has been cut out to the finest approximation, the accuracy as regards truth to scale and detail being greater than that of the best engraved maps. The outlying portions of adjoining countries—Germany, Italy, Spain, England Belgium—are represented by slabs of a darker colour, the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay by a single whitish slab. Towns of France, 106 in number, are marked in precious stones mounted in gold. In selecting them, regard was paid to size, variety, and beauty of colour. The stones are cut, and the jasp is highly polished. Paris is represented by a diamond, the size of a small hazel-nut, Havre by an emerald, Rouen by a sapphire, Rheims by a chrysolith, Lyons by a tourmaline, Nantes by a beryl, Bordeaux by an aiguemarine, Marseilles by an emerald, Nice by a hyacinth, Cherbourg by an alexandrite (green in the daytime and reddish-blue in the evening), and Toulon by a chrysoberyl. Twenty-one small towns are figured by amethysts, thirty-five by tourmalines, and thirty-eight by rock crystal. The names of towns, foreign counries, etc., are written in letters of solid gold, chiselled and let into the stone. Rivers are in platinum.

The map strikes one at first sight as an object of very great value, and it gives a striking picture of the mineral wealth of Siberia. It is sent nominally to M. Loubet, but, as he receives it in his official capacity, it becomes the property of the French nation. It will be placed in the Louvre.

In the "Debats" M. Raymond Koechlin says that the Boer Delegate will doubtlessly be received with sympathy in all the European capitals they may visit, but he is inclined to believe their peregrinations through Europe will not be more successful than those of M. Thiers in the Autumn of 1870, when he demanded the assistance of the Powers in favour of vanquished France. M. Thiers had good arguments to invoke, and Dr. Leyds and his newly arrived colleagues may plead the cause of the South African Burghers with as great eloquence as even the great French Statesman did those of his country, but M. Koechlin believes "they will nowhere receive anything else than kind words and eloquent and warm condolences." Most of the Continental nations may be favourable to the Boers, and their Governments show no great sympathy with the enterprise of Great Britain in South Africa, but M. Koechlin is well aware that "each individual Government knows that an isolated action is condemned beforehand to powerlessness. Nothing less than the Concert of Europe—that is to say, a League of the European Powers—could raise its voice. But that Concert could not be formed, and that League will not exist. That is why sympathy of the peoples will be vain and the hearty greetings of the Governments useless. The South African Mission will return to Pretoria without having obtained from a Europe which fears adventures, and it will make President Kruger understand that he can count on no one but himself and on the fortune of war."

The funeral service at Notre Dame in memory of De Villebois-Mareuil led to a Nationalist fight with the police. Naturally the ceremony drew a great crowd, but officers in uniform were much less numerous than might have been expected. Perhaps a mot d'ordre was sent round to colonels to make regimental work prevent any great number attending. The cathedral was draped in black, and a coffin, surrounded with tapers, lay on a catfalque, and was wrapped in a tricoloured flag Military music was provided by the "Fanfare" of St. Nicholas. A flourish of trumpets marked the elevation of the Host as at a camp Mass, but the religious music was what one hears at any grand funeral Mass at Notre Dame. The chief mourners were the late Colonel's brother and Comtes de Breda and Echegoyen, of the Societies of the Patrie Francaise and l'Action Francaise. The Nationalists of the Academy, M.M. Coppee, Lemaitre, Lavedan, and Henri Houssaye, were behind the chief mourners. Seats near them were reserved for the Transvaal and Free State Consuls. A few Nationalist Town Councillors were also present. This was about all in the way of salient personages. All promised to end quietly, the absolution was given, and the congregation was leaving the church, when an outside throng pushed in an opposite direction to cheer the officers. They forced their way through the line of police. It was such a crowd as used to gather near the Palais de Justice to hoot M. Zola. The Republican Horse Guard, coming to support the police, pranced about but avoided charging. The horses set the women and children shrieking, and all of them who could rush away did so. The crowd was pushed back to the Pont Neuf and was dispersing when M. Millevoye came on the scene. He was at the head of a body of manifestants. They cried "Vivent les Boers!" "A Bas les Anglais!" Their leader made a speech that nobody heard, and then jumped into a cab. Painful surprise was evinced by his followers at this retreat. Some of them tried to stop the cab, there was more police charging and prancing, and a scene of fearful confusion ensued. Some Nationalists flourished loaded canes, and a policeman was felled by one of them with a blow in the forehead. He is in hospital, and his life is in danger. There were other less serious police casualties. Some arrests were made. The young fellows in custody do not belong to the working class.

THE PORBUNDER SUCCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The readers of your widely-circulated paper are already aware of the death of his Highness the late Rana of Porbunder, at the mature age of 83. He was a Prince of true Rajput type, of strong moral stamina, and possessed some very rare merits. After the demise of the Chief, the question that naturally arises is what does the Government intend doing regarding the restoration of powers to the grandson of the late Rana. It is useless to contend that the late Rana, with all his good qualities, did not deserve to be deprived of his powers. His was a curious character, and in him were seen blended strong merits with strong defects. Whatever that be, the Government never contemplated depriving his heirs as well of the powers that the late Rana once enjoyed. Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji, the heir-apparent, is about 30, well-informed, fond of out-door games, and loved by the people of Porbunder, both Hindoos and Mahomedans. There is no reason to suppose that he will prove himself to be anything but worthy of the trust that Government will place in him in case they give him the powers that his grandfather was deprived of.—Yours, &c.,

8th May. MODERATION.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. YARRA.

THE following is the list of passengers by the s. s. Yarra:—

Lt and Mrs Borges
Mr Vizzavona
Mr and Mrs Thole and infant
Mr and Mrs W Carter and 2 children
Mr K Maneckshaw
Mr J Lobel
Lt J Fereira
Mr R S Strachey
Mr Blakesley
Mrs Prestage and infant
Col and Mrs Jacob
Capt and Mrs Tytler
Miss Ellerton
Mrs Street
Mrs W Lang
Mrs Remington and child
Mr Beatby
Mr Andrews
Mr Herron
Mr G Abraham
Mr C A Mackenzie
Mr and Mrs Lazarus
Mr O'Leary
Mr H Jones
Capt R F Pearson
Lt Dauncey
Lt O Reilly
Mr J Shreiner
Mr H Mills

Mr L La Touche
Mr Aslam
Mr Sheriar Aspandiar
Mr J Nowrojee and family
Mr Rogers
Mr Lee
Mr Howard
Mr Alves
Mr B Gulliver
Mr H Foulkes
Mr J de Mello
Mr A Bresiciox
Mr R E Reporter
Mr Kharas
Miss d'Arcy
Mr T H Marshall and family
Mrs and Melle Steinberg
Mr Martinelli
Mr Ginchard
Mr Pellan
Mr Benigni
Mrs Lieure and infant
Mr Garcin
Mrs Williames
Mr Yohn
Mr Casabienca
Mr Pekker
Mrs Pocon and child
Mr de Jough
Mr Hooglog

For Aden from Singapore.

Mrs Ernle
Mr and Mrs Berol

14 deck passengers from Singapore to Aden.
3 deck passengers from Bombay to Marseilles.

LIFE ON THE RAND.

HOW THE MINES ARE WORKED.

REUTER'S correspondent at Pretoria, writing on March 9, says:—Those who knew Johannesburg six months ago, would scarcely recognise the same place to-day. It is true that the massive buildings of Commissioner, Pritchard, and Rissik streets are still there, but the busy hum of life is gone, and the familiar faces of eager, active men are missed at every turn. Lawn tennis might be played between the once thronged chains without fear of interruption, and cricket on the market square with clear boundaries for lost ball at either end. All the same, there is a certain amount of sober, steady life, which is not surprising, for it must be remembered that the white population of all grades and nationlities is set down at 20,000—equal to that of Durban. The large establishments, therefore, do a brisk family trade, and all the banks open from nine to twelve to meet the requirements of the public. The clerks, it is true are not overburdened, whilst the managers are given the much-needed rest to prepare for the busy times that are bound to come, however the settlement may be effected.

As all the police-foot and mounted—are at the front, the duty of guarding the property and lives of citizens is entrusted to members of different nationalities except British such being the arrangement made by the Government when permits to remain were granted to the letter, and martial law was proclaimed. It is only fair to remark that life and property are well looked after, but at the same time some of the "specials" are over zealous in their duties, giving annoyance to law-abiding citizens. During the past week this grievance has been greatly remedied since special regulations have been framed by Government and put into force for the guidance of superior officers.

The whistles and ding-dongs of the Netherlands Railway Company are as familiar as ever. As most of the coal mines are at work, there is a constant traffic from Springs to Krugersdorp, whilst the usual passenger service to the capital, Free State, and Natal is maintained with the utmost regularity. Commando and Red Cross trains also run daily.

The railway staff, from highest to lowest, has worked late and early ever since the war started; there has seldom been a hitch and never an accident. The line has also been one of the great auxiliaries to the Boers in the war as a means of rapidly transferring troops from one district to the other, but especially between Natal and the Free State borders.

But the European public, after all, have the greatest interest in the mining industry. I was fortunate enough to obtain a few statistics from Mr. J. H. Munnik during my last visit to Johannesberg. He controls everything on the Rand, while Mr. Kleynhand, Minister of Mines, looks after departmental work at the Government buildings at Pretoria. Out of a large staff only three are left, the remainder being on commando.

There are ten large properties being worked, five of which are under direct control of Government, with official supervision, viz., Robinson Bonanza, Ferreira Deep, Rose Deep, and Village Main Reef. The others are the Ferreira, Wemmer, Crown Reef, Langlaagte Deep, and Worcester. The output for January by these ten companies was 90,795 bullion ounces, of which the Government worked mines alone contributed 61,000 ozs.

The supply of native labour is ample for present requirements, some 12,000 being employed at £1 per month and food, the average price being 18s. per month with food. The latter item is a governing factor, as at present good crops are coming in. The expenses average 20s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per boy. White skilled labour is sufficient, about 900 hands being employed, one-third of whom are British. The men do not trouble their heads about politics, but keep steadily at their work. No liquor is to be had round about the mines, as the Government very wisely declined to issue liquor licenses near mining areas.

Of the other mines most of the shafts are full up with water. The German group has been steadily pumping since the war started, but the other companies think it cheaper to allow matters to take their own course, and see what is best to be done afterwards. The damage done must be enormous, but the only consolation is that the water cannot remove the gold from the reefs: that will always remain.

Mr. J. H. Munnik has taken up his quarters at the Robinson mine, and has now spacious offices at his disposal, the finest, I believe, in Johannesburg. He has a very large staff, including some fifteen to twenty mine surveyors and draughtsmen, so that he may be able to say to an inch as regards Government-worked mines where he started taking out reef and where he stopped. This is very important in view of a final settlement at the conclusion of peace. He told me that during January the Robinson Company milled 20,815 tons; produced 21.104oz.; working costs including labour, food, &c., £20,000; yielding a profit of £60,000.

For June 1899 the books of the same company showed the following results: Mined, 18,485 tons; produced, 18,809oz.; expenses, £20,993; profit, £44,206.

There are at present employed in the mines 3,400 natives and 365 Europeans.

It is not the intention of the Government to work any more mines, as the yield at present is sufficient, for all State requirements.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL-ELECT OF PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL GALHARDO, Governor-General-Elect of Portuguese-India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Macau by the French mail steamer Yarra. He landed at the Victoria Docks, where he was received with the honours due to his rank. His Excellency was accompanied by his wife and two daughters and attended by two Aides-de-Camps' Captain F. Galhardo and Captain Ferreira. The steamer Yarra was signalled at 6 a.m., and about an hour and a half afterwards she steamed the Victoria Dock, where on the Pier-head a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file, belonging to the 21st Bombay Infantry, was drawn up with regimental band and colours, under the command of Major Mitchell. A Government deputation was present to receive the Governor-General-Elect. Amongst those present were:—Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Dr. Da Gama, Privy Councillor; Colonel Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major A. E. Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Dr. L. P. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal; Mr. Gray, Collector of Bombay; Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; the Rev. Canon Faria, in charge of the Diocese; Lieutenant Compass, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency; the Rev. A. Lisboa; Rev. M. Ribeiro and Mr. A. J. Da Souza. On the steamer anchoring along the Pier-head, Brigadier General F. Ventris, Dr. J. Pollen and Dr. Da Gama boarded the vessel and received Colonel Galhardo, who on landing was introduced to the Civil and Military Officers by General Ventris and Dr. Pollen. The guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. His Excellency, after shaking hands with all present, went round with General Ventris and inspected the guard-of-honour. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his arrival.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS.

DECISION OF MARINE COURT.

A MARINE court-of-enquiry, composed of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Newell, Superintendent of the P. and O. Dockyard, assembled at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, and delivered their decision regarding the circumstances attending the collision between the s. s. Sabarmati and the s. s. Brahmini, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., off Karwar. Mr. Yorke Smith appeared on behalf of Government; and Mr. Bland appeared on behalf of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., owners of the steamers.

Mr. Slater, the president, in delivering the decision of the court, recapitulated the evidence relating to the collision and the subsequent sinking of the Brahmini. He then said: Upon consideration of the whole of the evidence in the case, the court is of opinion that the collision between the steam-ships Sabarmati and Brahmini, and the consequent loss of the latter vessel were brought about by the default of the master of the steam-ship Brahmini; firstly, in porting the helm of the Brahmini when the Sabarmati was approaching her starboard hand, and, secondly, in stopping his engines and not keeping on at full speed when he had placed both ships in a position of imminent danger, and that he, the master of the Brahmini, was alone to blame for this collision. In this opinion, the assessors agree with the court. The court finding that the loss of the steam-ship Brahmini was brought about by the default and wrongful neglect of the said master Ismail Cassum and direct that his certificate of competency as ordinary master be suspended for a period of eighteen months from this date.

THE FAR EAST.

THE BOXERS IN SHANTUNG.

THE BROOKS MURDER.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

NEW SURVEY OF THE CHINESE COAST.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23.

A NORTH-WESTERN Shantung Correspondent, writes:—It takes a long time for definite information to penetrate through the opaque media, everywhere to be found in official circles in China, but after a while, if one waits long enough, there sometimes comes a little glimmer of light like that seen when one is more than half way through a long tunnel. It has lately come to be well known that a part, at least, of the difficulty in the way of putting through the cases arising out of the Big Sword and Boxer movements in this province, is due to the thinly veiled hostility of the Provincial Judge, before whom all cases come for trial. There is the inevitable difficulty in proving (in an Occidental sense) what everyone knows. But what is certain is, that leader after leader, arrested with great difficulty and after long-continued-pressure, has been examined at the capital of the province in a perfunctory way, sometimes with the evident bias of a determination to establish the fact that he had done nothing, whereas his accusers had been in the habit of "persecuting" him and his fellow, ruffians! We know of many instances of this sort, and of several others where, despite the most positive proof of complicity in extensive raids long continued, the guilty persons have been not only left at liberty, but in one case sent for to Chinanfu, and there rewarded for patriotic efforts by the gift of a rank in the militia, or something similar. Accustomed to practical duplicity in official dealings, the shrewd Chinese understand by instinct what these things mean, and behave accordingly.

PROTECTING THE CULPRITS.

Large numbers of Boxer leaders have never been interfered with in any way whatever, and never expect to be. They know that the real authorities in Peking are protectinng the culprits, and have been sure of it all along. It is an open secret that Yuan Gen., received some weeks ago another of those "Secret Instructions," the paralysing effects of which are immediately manifest everywhere. This one consists of very few words, but is pregnant with meaning. It acknowledges the receipt of a memorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai to the effect that the leaders must be "seized" "(fei ch'ao pu k'o)" but goes on to inquire how the poor people were to know that they had been misled, and affirms that it is necessary to pity them or else there will be a great deal of trouble. If Yuan should take the responsibility of arresting them and the trouble comes, it will come on himself. "Respect this." Of course he does "respect this," to the complete obstruction of any further proceedings.

TWO EXECUTIONS.

Two leaders of the Boxers have recently been beheaded in Chinanfu, not, as it is ostentatiously proclaimed, because they raided Christians, but because they had attacked a pawn-shop. This tallies exactly with the remarks of the former Governor as he was leaving Shantung, to one of the district magistrates in our vicinity. He declared that Chu Hung-teng was beheaded not because he pillaged Christians, which was a virtuous act (*shen shih*), but because he extended his operations to others not Christians (*p'ing min*). The report of these statements comes to us from one of the gentry (*shen shih*), who had it from the assistant district magistrate of the county, and it undoubtedly represents the real sentiments openly expressed of this high official, who has been impeached over and over again from the most diverse quarters. Compared with the crimes of Yu Hsien in instigating attacks upon foreigners and their interests, the misbehaviour of Li Ping-heng when in the same position two years and a half ago, were a mere peccadillo. Yet months after all this is perfectly well known, Yu Hsien is ostentatiously appointed Governor of Shansi, in the most studied defiance of the interests of every Western nation having relations with China. We have been looking for some contradiction of the appointment, or at least for some indication that the Western nations concerned have taken some positive and definite step in consequence, but thus far wholly in vain. Do the Foreign Offices and Departments of State of Western lands comprehend what this act on the part of Chinese Government means?

It is putting the case with studied mildness to say that the Chinese Government is engaged in sowing the wind on a large scale, with the probable result of reaping a wholesale crop of whirlwinds, and that perhaps at no distant day.

AN UNWHOLESOME QUIET.

In this part of Shantung the country is externally quiet, but it is not a wholesome and normal quietude, and no one can say what may be impending. In the Chihli province there is great unrest also. At one time there are large bands of men reported to be gathered in Jench'iu county, and troops are sent to kill a number of them, upon which they disperse in the regulation manner. Then there are renewed rumours of a general rising. In some counties the magistrates have paid the Christian claims in full. This has just been done for the Protestant claims in Shenchou, whereas in other counties the officials promise at first, then retreat into quagmires of lies, and pay nothing. The threatened Boxer attack upon Tientsin was nipped in the bud by prompt action on the part of the authorities there who arrested several leaders, bambooed and cangued them, and sent them about the city with a gong notifying that this was to be the fate of all Boxers. As a consequence the movement faded out as rapidly as it began. Why should there be such differences in the administration of affairs in adjacent counties? The whole matter is a Sphinx riddle, which may some day be guessed out by the lurid light of revolution.

ANOTHER TROUBLESOME SOCIETY.

Mr. Kearney of the Church of Scotland Mission Ichang reports activity in the country districts to the east of Ichang by a society called Hai Hu. There are several thousand country people enrolled as members. In one district where the Church of Scotland has work, threatening placards have been thrown into the chapel, and native enquirers have been threatened. Mr. Kearney was stoned by some youngsters the last time he was in that district, which is an unsual occurrence. The matter has been reported to the acting Consul here and steps will be taken to have the leaders of the society warned or punished.

THE BROOKS MURDER CASE.

It is with very great satisfaction, writes a Shanghai paper, that we have received and are now able to publish an offical statement of the punishment meted out to the ruffians actively concerned in the said murder of the late Mr. Brooks, in the investigation of which Mr. Campbell has been for some time engaged. His painstaking and thorough inquiries resulted as satisfactorily as is possible in China, and there is every reason to believe that for once the right men have been punished, with at least one exception. So long as ex-Governor You is permitted to hold office in any province we cannot feel that justice has been satisfied in any way comprehensible to the Chinese mind. But the case has undoubtedly been dealt with in a very much more masterly way than such cases have hitherto been dealt with, and it must be gratifying for our Minister to realize that for once his efforts have been thoroughly appreciated by the relatives of the unfortunate man, and by the Mission with which he was connected. We take the opportunity of expressing very great regret that at the outset we were entirely misinformed as to the sad details of the murder, and, as evidence was subsequently forthcoming to show, the mutilation and torture at first described did not take place. The statements made undoubtedly arose from the imperfect information gleaned from native sources. We were asked at the outset to suppress all account of the affair, and that we did not do so was not due to any desire to harrow the feelings of those most concerned, but to a fear lest we should be thereby sacrificing the interest of the many for the few, and by an apparent discrepancy in the accounts complicate Mr. Campbell's investigations. We took care to communicate all information sent us to the Mission before publication, and it was generally believed at the time that the accounts were authentic. Later evidence has not in any way minimised the terrible suffering which the unhappy victim must have endured, but happily robbed it of its most horrible and barbaric associations. The following are the names of the men punished, and the sentence passed on each, and we must express the very highest approval of the way the headmen and village elders have been dealt with.

Meng Kuang-wen, to be beheaded. (Carried out on March 16th, 1900).

Wu Fang-cheng, to be strangled. (Carried out on March 23rd). Both sentence carried out in Mr. Campbell's presence.

Wu Chiniming, imprisonment for life.

Li T'ung-kuan, 10 years' imprisonment. (Has died in prison).

Pang Yen-mu, 2 years' banishment. (T'u).

The four headmen of following villages, Fei-cheng, Chang Chia-tien, Hsia Ching-tzu Mao Chia-p'u, to receive 200 blows (carried out in Mr. Cambell's presence on three, the fourth died previously), and to be dismissed "never to be re-employed."

Village elders of Chang Chia-tien, Mao Chia-p'u, to defray the cost (Taels 500) of a memorial tablet on the scene of the murder.

Further, the Chinese Authorities have paid:—Taels 7,500 for a Memorial Chapel, also six "mou" of land; Taels 1,500 for a memorial in Canterbury College, where Mr. Brooks was educated for Mission work.

The Magistrate of Fei-Cheng Hsien has been denounced and handed over to the Board of Punishments for adjudication of a penalty.

VICEROY LIU KUNYI

A Peking correspondent writes, 3rd April:—He is arrived and had his first audience with the Empress-

Dowager. It is rumoured that he will return to Nanking as Viceroy. None but a Hunan man seems suitable to the place, as most of the soldiers are Hunan men. Governor Yu Hsien has left for Shanse. We hear that the British Minister protested to his appointment, as the Peking syndicate is centered in that province. The yamen, however, refused to comply. The British Minister for this and other reasons has ordered several men-of-war up to T-ku. The French Minister has returned from his visit south, where he was well entertained by L. Hungchang.

There is a report that the conservative head, Hsu Tung, has eight more men on his list to denounce to the Empress-Dowager as reformers. He will in a few days examine for service the Hanlins under his control, and possibly more reformers will be weeded out.

The Heir-Apparent is kept busy with his studies. His eyes are directed away from all new ideas. He does not exactly like his bondage. He would prefer to be a Prince than to be an Emperor. A telegram came up form Li Hungchang a few days ago, announcing that Kang Yuwei was having several thousands of jackets made in Hongkong with characters thereon, "The Society for defending the Emperor." The Empress-Dowager, on receiving this, in the presence of the Emperor, is said to have wept, for being thus regarded as an enemy of the Emperor. Lately she has been very gentle to him, and, when inclined, her gentleness is quite overpowering.

THE PEKING SYNDICATE is soon to begin operations in Shanse. A company of engineers is soon to start to inspect the mines. Stock has been taken by members of the Syndicate to the amount of £9,00,000.

A company of American engineers are also touring in the Mongolian region to the north, while Chang Yenmao has the best English and American engineers in all the country round to claim all the mining still left.

PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM SWATOW.

PROCLAMATION BY THE TAOTAI OF CHAO-CHOW FOO.

The Taotai of Chao-chow Foo has issued a proclamation, by direction of Li Hung Chang, dilating on the advantages of a railway from Swatow to Chao-chow Foo, Ka-ying chow, and the interior. Trade would be stimulated and, having the means of transporting rice from other provinces, there would be less dependence on steamers and also soldiers could be moved about as required. He uses the fear of foreign annexation to urge the people to help on the project, and exhorts them against trusting so much in "Feng shui." He concludes by detailing how the village elders will settle all questions about the relation of the railway to houses, graves, etc. "On dit" that the Chinese have raised the funds for the railway locally, one wealthy man who has a large foreign trade finding much of it himself. They estimate the cost at dols. 10,000 per li.

This step can only be regarded as an evil necessity by the powers that be. Lately a sternwheeler of native build arrived at Chao chow Foo, where no steamer has been seen for more than a score of years, and asked that the pontoons in the centre of the bridge be opened to allow her to pass up the river. This was refused so the crew filed her funnel in two so that she could pass under the bridge. After running for a time up the river she had to beat a retreat to Swatow. She was no faster than the native passage boats!

NEW SURVEY OF THE CHINA COAST.

A correspondent of the China mail writes:—The discovery of uncharted rocks now and then brings very forcibly before seamen, shipowners, insurance companies, the travelling public and last but not least H. M. Navy, the hidden dangers to which ships are exposed in the partially-surveyed coast of China. Of the long list of pinnacle rocks scattered up and down the coast many have been discovered at the cost of the loss of many valuable ships—a deplorable chapter of accidents. Now, however, owing to the greater draught of steamers, especially men of-war, the danger is enormously increased, but fortunately, owing to the double bottom the loss of life is now much less than in the old days. The case of the I. G. S. *Kaiser* is an unfortunate but good example. She, by her accidents, has made some valuable discoveries, but at the expense of spending a great deal of her time in dock. Even in our well-surveyed harbour of Hongkong the deep draught tank steamers have recently twice 'picked up' rocks to the northward of Stone-cutter's Island. Also the discovery of two rocks to the south of Namoa Island greatly detracts from the value of the anchorage there, which formerly used to be looked on as a commodious one. All honour to our early surveyors, who had much to contend against—such as small crews, no steam launches, often the hostility of the natives. The wonder is that they did their work so well. That England should be called upon to take a re-survey of the whole coast of China is unreasonable. Why not have 'sphere of influence,' why should not each nation, which has important trading interests, take a proportionate share in the work of surveying? That China herself should make a survey of her coast is hardly to be expected. I am afraid too that we should have very little confidence in the result unless done under the supervision of Europeans. But if an Imperial decree were issued by the Chinese Government, making the headmen of the coast towns and fishing villages responsible for giving information concerning uncharted rocks in their own vicinity, I feel sure that some startling discoveries would be made. All patches of rock, perhaps without exception, I believe, are known to the fishermen either as a good place for line fishing, or as a place to be avoided by the trawl. And I am told that every sunken wreck is quickly located by the fishermen. It stands to reason that a people who have fished and sailed on their coast for time immemorial must know well whatever rocks there are in their own neighbourhood.

The deplorable secretiveness of the Chinaman is the great stumbling block. Although a Pinnacle Rock fund was started some years ago in Hongkong it seems to have done next to nothing, for the simple reason that in the case of a fisherman reporting a sunken rock known to his neighbours, he would have to divide the reward with them, so that his own share would be so trifling as not to be worth his while to report. Our surveying ship has always been looked upon with suspicion, and never seems to have got into touch with well informed natives. The Customs Cruiser is little better, for it is engaged in suppressing smuggling and piracy, and is decidedly unpopular.

Invariably when a vessel comes to grief on a submerged rock the local fishermen say—'We told you so, for generations this rock has been known to us.' The rock on which the s. s. Namoa struck in the Haitan Straits was well known to the junk people, and, shameful to say, to the local Chinese gunboats. The Lorne rock off Hainan Island, on which the s. s. Lorne struck, when hundreds of Chinese and nearly all of the European officers were drowned, was also well known locally. The search made for this rock by our gunboats and by the Customs Cruisers was for a long time fruitless. It was only recently localised by Captain Eldridge, of the R. C. Kaipan, who failed at first in spite of offers of reward, but at last with great tact succeeded in getting a local junk master to guide him to the rock. It was only the other day that the Americans lost a fine ship in an uncharted rock off the Philippines; and during the French and Japanese occupation of the Pescadores in the years 1885 and 1896 respectively, their ships struck many uncharted rocks with more or less damage. The locating of these hidden dangers I regard as of national importance. Should one of our deep draught battleships rip her bottom out and founder, away goes at million of money, and probably many hundreds of valuable lives. If it should happen in a time of war, who can estimate the possible disasters which might result from the temporary disablement, not to mention the total loss, of a battleship on a distant station.

ANOTHER REFORMER'S FAMILY ARRESTED.

The native papers state that since the arrest of the family of Lo Tungfan, the Chinese merchant in America who is said to be a Reformer and member of Kang Yuwei's Society known as the "Protect the Emperor," another arrest is reported similar to the above. A Cantonese named Tang Kingcheong, a merchant and editor of the "Wen Ching" newspaper published in California, has, for business purposes, published circulars for the Kang Yuwei's Society in that port. This became known to the Chinese Minister, Wu Tingfang, in America who at once telegraphed to Viceroy Li Hungchang requesting him to take steps to arrest the editor's family at Canton. On receiving the telegraphic communication and after making inquiry Li Hungchang secretly ordered the Canton Military officer to bring with him a company of soldiers to proceed to the editor's native village, En-ping District, where they were accompanied by the Magistrate and the old father of the editor was seized and brought back to Canton.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

A Wuhu correspondent writes: Telegraphic news from Lucheofu, Anhuei province, tell of troubles there. Particulars are not to hand yet, but rioting has taken place, and the missionaries are threatened. The Foreign Christian Mission has work there, Dr. Butchart being one of their missionaries at this place.

THE CHINESE THRONE.

THE DOWAGER AND THE HEIR-APPARENT.

The following abstract of the "Peking Gazette" appeared in the "North-China Herald" of April 18:—

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS APPOINTING AN HEIR-APPARENT.

(1) Ch'ung Yi, former President of the Board of Civil Appointments, and Kuei Heng, former Tartar General of Uliasut'ai, are hereby commanded to present themselves for special audience on the 20th instant.

Note:—Ch'ung Yi is the father-in-law of the late Emperor Tung Chih, and was created a titular Duke in honour of that Emperor's marriage to his daughter A Lute.—*Translator.*

20th January.

THE FUTURE GRAND PRECEPTOR OF THE PROPOSED HEIR-APPARENT.

(1) Ch'ung Yi is appointed Comptroller-General of the Board of Rites.

Note:—This rank is higher than that of the Presidents of that Board, and is usually held by a Grand Secretary.—*Translator.*

23rd January.

ASSEMBLING A GRAND COUNCIL CONCERNING PROPOSED DEPOSITION OF H.I.M. KUANG HSU.

(1) We hereby command P'u Wei, Prince of Kung, 1st Order; Princes Tsai Lien, Tsai Ying, and Tsai Lan, 3rd Order; the Grand Secretaries, the Grand Chamberlains; the members of the Grand Council; the Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department; the officers of the Imperial College of Inscriptions; the members of the Hanlin College and the Manchu and Chinese Presidents of the Six Boards to be prepared to attend a special audience to-morrow morning.

Note:—The only high Metropolitan dignitary who was not present in this Council was the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang who knew of the impending crisis and shrewdly took care to leave for the South before it took place.—*Translator.*

CEREMONIALS TO BE OBSERVED AT CROWNING OF A NEW EMPEROR.

(2) We hereby command that all the Princes, Dukes and Ministers of the Imperial Court be dressed in full Court robes on the 26th instant, each one of whom is also expected to present to the Throne a pair of sceptres.—*ju-i.*

Note:—The ceremony of presenting sceptres is, observed only at the Coronation of a new Emperor, and is meant as a token of allegiance in lieu of the oath of fealty observed in Western countries. The apologists of the Empress Dowager may try all they can do deny her intention to depose the Emperor Kuang Hsu and say that she merely desired to appoint an Heir-Apparent; but the above decree stands out in black and white as a clear refutal. For the presentation of sceptres in Chinese law means nothing else except as tokens of allegiance to a new Emperor. It is, of course, also understood that, ever since the *coup d'etat* of 1898 all so-called "Imperial" decrees have always been issued by the Empress Dowager; Kuang Hsu having been a nonentity ever since that time.—*Translator.*

THE RESIGNATION OF THE EMPEROR KUANG HSU.

(3) While yet in our infancy we were, by grace of the Emperor Tung Chih, chosen to succeed him in heavy responsibilities as Head of the whole Empire, and when his Majesty died we sought day and night to be deserving of such kindness by energy and faithfulness in our duties. We were also indebted to the Empress Dowager who taught and cherished us assiduously and to her we owe our safety down to the present day. Now be it also known that, when selected to the Throne, it was then agreed that if ever we should have a son, that son should be proclaimed heir to the throne. But ever since last year (1898) we have been constantly ill and it was for this reason that, in the 8th month of that year, (September, 1898, referring to the "coup d'etat".—Translator"), the Empress Dowager graciously acceded to our urgent prayers' and took over the reins of government in order to instruct us in our duties. A year has now passed and still we find ourselves an invalid; but ever keeping in our mind that, for the sake of the safety of the empire of our ancestors, a legal heir should be selected to the Throne, we again prayed the Empress Dowager to carefully choose from amongst the members of the Imperial Clan a virtuous and sober Prince to succeed us, and this she has done in the person of P'u Chun, son of Tsai Yi, Prince of Tuan, 2nd Order.

KUANG HSU PROCLAIMS HIS SUCCESSOR.

(4) We hereby command that P'u Chun, the son of Tsai Yi, Prince of Tuan, 2nd Order, be made heir to the late Emperor Tung Chih.

Note:—In other words, to succeed Tung Chih as Emperor while it makes Kuang Hsu a usurper of the Throne, his election as successor of Tung Chih being, *after 25 years,* suddenly discovered, to have been illegal—*Translator.*

(5) On the first day of the New Year (31st January) the duty usually devolving upon us of sacrificing at the altars of the Most High, the Imperial Ancestral Hall and the Temple of Imperial Longevity is hereby commanded to be undertaken by the Ta A-ko (Heir Apparent), P'u Chun.

The Heir-Apparent having arrived at the age (15) when it is specially important that he should confine his time to study, we hereby command that, when he is staying within the Palace of Peking, he shall make the Hungte Throne-hall his place of study, and when residing at the Western Palace (where the Empress Dowager usually stops) he shall occupy the Wanshan throne-hall for the same purpose. We further appoint Duke Ch'ung Yi to be the Heir-Apparent's Grand Preceptor and the Grand Secretary Hsu T'ung is also appointed to be constantly present to help in his education.

26th January.

THE BEGINNING OF OPEN SLIGHTS ON THE DEPOSED EMPEROR.

(1) With reference to the memorial of the Board of Rites concerning the ceremonies to be observed on the first day of the approaching New Year, I, the Empress Dowager, hereby command the Emperor to come to the Ningshou Palace to pay me congratulations of the year and after this I will proceed to the throne-hall of Imperial Supremacy (Huangchih-tien) to receive obeisances. The Heir-Apparent and Princes and Dukes shall pay their obeisances inside the Huangchih-gate and officials of the 2nd rank and below that shall assemble at the same time outside the said gate for the same purpose.

Note:—These instructions were given just before the receipt of the protests telegraphed from the various provinces by members of the Reform Party, for which Mr. Kin Lien-shan, formerly of the Chinese Telegraph Administration at Shanghai, had to flee for his life.—*Translator.*

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Mr. Vaman Dattatraya has been appointed officiating Sub-Registrar at Oomargaum, in the Thana District, from the 26th ultimo.

Subscription for the relief of poor men of the famine-affected districts is now being collected here by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Chairman of the Famine Relief Fund Committee, Thana.

The schools of the Taluka Local Board and the Thana Municipality have been closed for the hot weather from the 5th instant for one month only.

Anant Tukaram Lingayat and Ebram Banghi, who were charged with having broken a fire-plug of the Municipality on the day the fire broke out here in February last were tried by Rao Bahadur Arna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First-class Magistrate of Thana on Friday last. The Magistrate examined Azam Atmaram Sittaram, Inspector of Water Works, Thana Municipality, and Hari Babaji and Amroota Daji, the men in charge of the fire-pump for the prosecution and postponed the case until the 16th instant. Mr. Sajba Yeshvant Rajadhyaksha, B.A., LL.B., conducted the prosecution and Mr. Damodhar Parashram Vaidya, Pleader, District Court, defended the accused.

In this district the supplies of food-grain are sufficient. Water is getting scarce in some places. The condition of the cultivators and wild tribes is fair, except in Bassein Taluka, where it is deteriorating; that of the town population is normal. Sufficient employment is provided for those in need of it. The health of the people on relief works and of inhabitants of the affected parts is generally good, but ten deaths are reported to have occurred during the week among the people from Bombay and Ghorebunder Road relief work and twelve on the Pokaran Tank Relief Work.

The daily average number of famine-stricken people employed on the two Test Works in Dhanoo Taluka was 750 and on the Famine Relief Works at Salsette was 6,935 during the preceding week. The following further allotment has been sanctioned: Rs. 10,000 for maintenance and railway charges on account of cattle of the Broach District returning from pasture lands in Thana, after the rain commences.

Two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven bales of compressed grass, weighing 304,527 lbs. were despatched to the famine-affected districts of Poona, Ahmednagar and Nassick in the Central Division by Mr. A. G. Edie, I.F.S., Superintendent, Famine Grass Operations, on the G. I. P. Railway Line, North Section in the Thana District, during the previous week.

The camp of Mr. Edward Lawrence, B. A., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at present at Ambadi in Wada Taluka. Mr. Lawrence proposes to start a Famine Relief Work for men of hill tribes in this Taluka shortly.

* * *

Most of the Natal Naval Volunteers have been disbanded, but they remain under orders to hold themselves in readiness to return to the front when required. In a special service order issued the Commandant of Durban states that 25 of these men were attached to the regular Naval Brigade at Ladysmith throughout the siege, and the others were permitted to join various corps. The whole force during the recent operations earned for themselves a reputation for steadfastness and cheerful submission to the inevitable hardships of the campaign, and they might well be proud of it. He thanked them, in the name of the Colony, for the services which they had rendered. The disbanded men have returned to the appointments which they vacated for service at the front, and which have been kept open for them by their employers without exception.

FLEAS IN RELATION TO THE PLAGUE.

Having for some time in French and German periodicals come across the theory that fleas, and possibly bugs also, are a generally unsuspected but dangerous and frequent factor in the spread of plague, I wrote to the Imperial German Plague Commissioner for his opinion, and I subjoin, an abstract of his reply, which I think ought to interest many of your readers. He says:—

"The plague is spread in two ways, first, from man to man—(*a*) by contact and (*b*) by inhalation; second, from the surroundings of man to man—(*a*) by contact with infected inanimate objects and (*b*) by the transfer of the contagion from rats to man. We have no difficulty in explaining—(*a*) viz., as the penetration of plague germs through wounds or scratches and (*b*) viz, as the inhalation of minute germ-laden drops of moisture from the lungs of a plague patient. But the second method is less simple. No doubt contact with infected clothes is to be explained as in (*a*). But it is more difficult to understand why living among infected surroundings, *i. e.*, in an infected house should cause infection without there having been any proved 'contact.' In this connection we have the disease of rats as an important factor, a factor not similarly observed in the case of any other infectious disease. Rats generally suffer from a form of plague which occurs in man very rarely, if at all, namely, plague of the intestines. When thus diseased they evacuate great quantities of plague germs. It is probable that numbers of plague cases among human beings are due to contact with evacuations of diseased rats, *e. g.* in the case of the flooring thus contaminated being trodden on by the naked foot. Less probable is the inhalation of such germs in the floor dust, because plague germs are easily destroyed by dessication. Children often infect themselves by crawling on the floor and putting their fingers in the mouth, thus getting plague with neck buboes. A second possible method in which rats might convey the plague to human beings is by fleas. It is scarcely to be doubted that a flea which has bitten a sick man and then bites a healthy man can thus inoculate with the plague; though it is not clear that this method is as frequent as many investigators, *e. g.*, the French school, are inclined to think. This much is certain, namely, that there are from 60 to 80 different kinds of fleas; and nearly every animal rejoices in its own particular kind of flea; so also rats. Now, it is undoubted that fleas go from beasts to man; but it is not so certain that they will all bite man. No doubt a flea need not actually bite in order to infect. If it causes itching by crawling on the skin and the person concerned rubs at himself to allay the itching he may conceivably rub the infected blood of the flea into his own system. It is also asserted that the fleas infesting man are of catholic tastes, *i.e.*, go over to beasts, *e.g.*, rats, and then return, infected, to human beings. Infection by fleas becomes rather doubtful through the fact that, in India, the relatives of the sick have often, though not sick themselves, been taken to the hospital and have rarely fallen ill, though they most probably have brought fleas in their clothes which might have conveyed the disease from the patients to themselves. It is also, on the flea theory or infection, not easily intelligible why doctors and nurses are so rarely attacked. The question of infection of plague by fleas cannot, therefore, be readily answered at present. That fact that when infected houses are once well cleaned and aired they do not give rise to further attacks also speaks against the flea and bug theory, for these are not so readily driven out of houses. Besides, experience in India teaches that it is prolonged residence in an infected house which is so dangerous and not a mere temporary stay therein, "vide," for instance, the case of disinfectors, who are very rarely attacked, though exposed to the fleas existing in the house."

So far the German Plague Commissioner, himself a highly skilled bacteriologist, who has studied the plague in Oporto, and whose views are in Germany at present authoritative. It will be seen that his cautious remarks show that a great field for investigation is still entirely open to the Indian plague official. In one respect there is a curious analogy with the case of malaria. For, just as in malaria we know now that certain kinds of mosquitoes propagate the disease, but are confronted with the fact that the vast numbers and omnipresence of mosquitoes is almost equalled by the vastness of our ignorance concerning them, so in plague we at once meet with the fact that probably nobody knows anything about fleas. If there is anyone in this Presidency who is an expert in fleas let him come forward and proclaim himself. Very few indeed of us, I suspect, know more than does the German Plague Commissioner. Do fleas ever change their diet from choice or necessity? Is the 'human' flea really omnivorous, and does it leave man, go to a rat or dog, have a bite, and return to man for its next meal? The patient investigator will do well to note that, apparently, fleas of the same kind have different habits in the tropics and in Europe. In Europe the dog flea does not I believe, bite man. In India the dog flea query (the same flea?) bites man with relish.

Of course there remains the grand question whether observed facts fit the flea theory. As a layman I have no access to papers throwing light on this question. The latest Government Review of plague operations at my disposal (dated October, 1899,) affords no assistance in this direction. There is much useful matter in it, *e.g.*, about disinfection of houses and about evacuation of villages, both of course very salutary measures; but as to the real causes of spread of plague otherwise than by direct contact from man to man it is practically silent. That rats are highly susceptible to plague and help to spread it is a very old experience. It is so notorious that even the natives (and I may observe that many educated natives positively do not know what fleas are, and never have noticed them) have observed it centuries ago. But, after all, it is begging the question to say, crudely, that "rats spread the plague" and that it is good to run away from plague-stricken houses; and the German Plague Commissioner would be the first to admit that his suggestions on these points are merely tentative and do not exhaust the subject. The full and true inwardness of these things, which after all concern us very nearly, is a problem yet to be solved. There is a great chance here for a skilled, patient, and accurate observer of the type of Professor Koch or Professor Haffkine.—T. M. H. in the *Madras Mail.*

CRICKET.

LONAULI vs. BARODA.

The station was enlivened by a fine cricket match played last Saturday between the Lonauli Railway Team and the visitors representing Prince F. S. Fattesingrow of Baroda, victory being claimed by the latter.

BARODA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C V Mehta, b Sharp	4	c Lucas, b Sidoo	48
C H Taliarkhan, b Sharp	0	run out, b Shinnock	6
L S Bundara, c Shinnock, b Sharp	9	b M Fox	4
Prince F S Fattesingrow (captain), b Sharp	20	not out	27
F S French, b Sharp	3	did not bat.	
D V Gackwad, b Shinnock	8		
C H Dustoor, st Fenton, b Sharp	5		
Bhowameya, not out	12		
S Harrison, c Giles, b Shinnock	0		
E M King, run out, b Shinnock	1		
R M Kalewar, b Sharp	0		
Byes	4		
Total	66	Total	85

LONAULI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
T Lucas, b Gaekwad	2	b Bhandari	0
P Shinnock, b Gaekwad	0	b Bhandari	4
M Fox, b Bhandari	10	b Mehta	1
S Sharp, c Fattesingrow, b Gaikwad	5	c French, b Metha	18
H Fenton (capt.) c King, b Bhandari	3	b Bhandari	6
H Fox, b Gaikwad	0	b Bhandari	0
M Giles, b Gaikwad	5	b Bhandari	1
B Mullen, b Gaikwad	1	st King, b Bhandari	11
N Sidoo, st Kaliwar, b Bhandari	5	not out	2
S Alcock, not out	3	b Metha	0
E Powel, b Bhandari	6	c Metha, b Bhandari	
Byes	14	Byes	9
Total	54	Total	58

* * *

After touring the United States with "The Degenerates," Mrs. Langtry has returned to New York to complete her season. Mrs. Langtry declared that the play "although perfectly moral, cleverly written, beautifully staged, and well presented, had been vindictively assailed throughout the country, while she herself had been subjected to every kind of insult.." The Americans, the actress asserts, are incredibly capricious. "They formerly treated me as a deity, and now they out me. I began by reciting 'The Absent-minded Beggar,' and that was my undoing. America is violently against Britain over the South African war. I was snubbed merely for being an Englishwoman. Mrs. Langtry, while stating that she has never suffered such an ordeal in her life as this American tour, is determined to return to the States and live down her present reception.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

THE CIVILISED SAVAGE.

I was struck, says a writer in "Scribner's Magazine," the other day, with a remark I heard an American make to a Frenchman, in discussing a certain noted French actress. The Frenchman, with that charming apostolic air that foreigners sometimes assume in this country, had expressed the opinion that, after acting for some years to English and American audiences, the artist in question had lost much of the original fineness of her act, and was no longer what she was when at the Francais in Paris. To this my American friend rejoined: "I don't dispute the fact; but I should not call it necessarily a sign of artistic degeneration. Madame X. probably has, as you say, insensibly adapted herself to her public, and, to a certain extent, given up the French idea for ours. But you must pardon me for looking at this from our point of view. You French are undoubtedly the most highly civilised people in Europe; for that extreme pitch of civilisation we Anglo-Saxons have little aptitude. Do what we may, there will always remain an uncivilised "residuum" in us; we shall have, to the end, something of the savage left, at bottom. And herein lies our strength."

We Anglo Saxons have ever been rather proud of our strength—with what justice is not for us to say. Neither will I try to determine whether our possible inaptitude for complete civilisation is an element of that strength or not. What especially interested me in my friend's dictum was his statement of the bare fact. Is it true, I ask myself, that, after all our striving, toward civilisation, there still remains an unelimInable something of savagery in us? I must own that I think my friend was right?

Of course our Latin and Teutonic critics can point to the prize-ring, and to our so-called "brutal" athletic sports—Rugby and Association football among them—as signs of surviving savagery. True the Spaniards and Portuguese have the bull-fight; but I do not care to pursue a comparison between this and our prize-ring farther, for neither the latter nor the more pancratiastic developments of football seem to me the surest sign of the Anglo-Saxon's having something of the savage left in him.

In studying the Anglo-Saxon from this point of view, it is best to go for documents to where the type is found in its greatest purity—to England rather than this country. The Englishman, not the American, is, after all, the typical Anglo-Saxon. In England, Anglo-Saxan blood, and especially Anglo-Saxon tradition, have been less modified by exotic strains or new social conditions than they have here. And it is the unbroken tradition which counts for most in forming characteristic "racial" traits; far more than purity of blood. If we are to study distinctively, Anglo-Saxon traits, we can study them best in England. And I find much in even the more refined phases of English life to indicate a certain survival of inextinguishable savagery. Take the average educated Englishman, say the metropolitan Londoner who moves in what is called "good society;" his dominant social instinct, and with it many of the conventions of the society to which he belongs, is that of the savage. His ideals are, for the most part, Spartan rather than Athenian, based upon the idea of self-repression, not upon that of self-expression. And this may be called the most fundamental difference between the civilised man and the savage.

Winkelmann was I think, the first to point out this difference between the Athenian and the Spartan. The former, admittedly the more civilised type of the two, had no reserve, except in the visual arts—painting, sculpture, architecture. In all other matters he was outspoken frankness itself; the only repression he acknowledged was that which forbade his intensity of emotional expression going to lengths that offended his sense of visual beauty; farther than this his reserve did not go. In ordinary life he would express the emotion of the moment with complete frankness, even with violence, and it never entered his head that his personal dignity could suffer thereby. We find a similar outspokeness in Greek poetry, in the Greek drama. Homer's heroes and Olympian gods cry out lustily, like babies, at the first scratch of an enemy's spear; Zola himself has not outdone the gruesome "naturalism" of parts of Sophocles's "Philoctetes," nor did the dramatist think it any indignity to his hero to give him whole lines made up of mere inarticulate ejaculations. The Athenian was so secure in his own dignity that he never thought of needing to stand on it;" he cried and shouted, laughed or blubbered, as the feeling of the moment prompted. It was the Spartan who could never forget his dignity, and what he considered its due; his notion of dignity was essentially that of the savage—the barbarian, or foreigner—it was absolute emotional repression. The more impassive a man was, the more like a statue, the more man he.

Now, is not just this outward impassiveness, this strict emotional repression, the most characteristic of English social ideals? In English society it is "the thing" to show no emotion, to look as if you had none; the "ne plus ultra" of "good form" is to be perpetually bored, to take interest in nothing; this is an infallible mark of superiority. The Comanche's idea of dignity is little else; only he carries it a step farther, and does not even look bored. Here we find the Englishman more civilised than the Comanche; his look of boredom—the cast animated expression the human countenance can assume—is an involuntary tribute to his higher civilisation. It is as near to the Comanche as he can come; but he does his best.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahme, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

State of communication:—

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Cable Mole St Nicolas Cape Haiti interrupted.

Cable San Domingo Curacao interrupted. During this interruption telegrams for Venezuela will be despatched by steamer from Fort de France (Martinique) to la Guayra (Venezuela) on ninth instant and thereafter at intervals of four or five days.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State north of Bloemfontein and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

From 25th ult.—All telegram addressed to persons serving with field force in South Africa will be charged at the rate of Rs 1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed; secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown, and should not be addressed to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government Authorities at Capetown to addresses at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed. This also applies to state massages if address "Bombay for South Africa," but if addressed to any particular office there the usual state massage rates will apply. State or private messages addressed "Bombay for South Africa" cannot be accepted at special reduced rates if in code or cipher language.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th May, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	5	50 p.m.	16	...
Teheran	9	2	41 p.m.	0	22
Suez	9	2	45 p.m.	0	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th May, 1900.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	53	0	2
" Karachi	0	17	0	1
" Madras	0	41	0	3

* * *

The Shah, it was officially announced, was to start from Teheran on his Western tour towards the latter end of April. In the Caucasus his Majesty will make a short cure at the mineral springs of Borzhom, the property of the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch On May 29 Muzaffer-ed-Din will leave Borzhom for St. Petersburg, travelling by way of Batoum, Sebastopol, Kharkoff, and Moscow. One of the Russian Black Sea warships will convey the Persian monarch and his numerous suite from Batoum to Sebastopol. The duration of his Majesty's visit to the Russian Court is not stated. From St. Petersburg Muzaffer-ed-Din will proceed, consecutively, to Berlin, Paris, and London, and on his homeward journey will visit Vienna and Constantinople. At St. Petersburg (says the correspondent of the "Standard") the greatest political importance is attached to the visit of the Shah.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Baron Cawdor, 2,053 tons, Captain J Sutherland, cleared yesterday, for Akyab, in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The s s Gulf of Trindad, 1,494 tons, Captain R M Duncanson, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs S T Shearman and Mr Frank Lacey.

The Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T S Cox, Miss Symes, Lieut Ralph, Mrs Ralph and 3 children, Miss E Bailey, Mr W Kirk Mrs Cox and 2 children, Col H H Montrassar Rev Russell, Mrs Russell and 4 children, Mr T F Still, Mr Caragoorge and one deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,059 tons, Captain H M Bamber, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar, coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut A L Roberts, Mr Ali bin Abdoola, Mr Naser Sulloman, Assist Surgeon P H Rodrigues wife and 2 children, Messrs Mahomed Yusuf, Hajee Mahomed Khadree, Najubin, Abdool Latiff, Abdoolhoosen, Jambar, Khamissa bin Rasid and 2 children, Mahomed Saleh and 65 deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

Rangoon river entrance—Spit Light and vessel resumed station.

With reference to Bombay Government Notice to Mariners, No. 29 of 20th March 1900, telegraphic information, dated 28th April 1900, has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, that the Light vessel showing 12-mile light resumed station at the Spit and temporary Light vessel has been withdrawn."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming			R I M S
Nancoury		Mills			R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Satgi			Royal Navy
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Pekin	3957	Hayward			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	MaDearmed			M M & Co
R Irvine	2361	Holbech			Standard Oil Co
Peters	401	Fiedler			F Heyer
Culna	1483	Hill			M M & Co
Common Wealth	2183	Richard			Bombay Co
Melpomene		Sabbadini			A L S N Co
Chigwell	1191	Mackenzie			W & A G & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Pundua	2126	Nailer			M M & Co
Ras Elba	1769	Kennedy			A M & Co
P Stewart		W A Tindall			I G T Steamer
Dwarka	762	Livingsten			M M & Co
Æolus	1845	Kirkwood			M M & Co
Nowshera	2024	Stone			M M & Co
Loch Lutrathen	1729	Morgan			W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	C Furguson	3017	McAllister	M Coast	10-5	F M & Co
H	Woodleigh	1647	Watson	Havre	11-5	Ralli Bros
K	Croydon	2409	Butler	Rangoon	10-5	M M & Co
M	Bhundara	2214	Repairing			M M & Co
Q	Gulf of Trinidad	1484	Duncanson	Dunkirk	9-5	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	Mangalore	9-5	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Adam	G Port	10-5	Do
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownagor	10-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	15-5	F Baldovino
4	Shanghai	2163	Street	London	14-5	P & O S N Co
5	Glenturret	3026	Webster	Antwerp	21-5	W&AG&Co
6	Yarra	2934	Roghans	Aden	10-5	M M & Co
8	Oriental	3087	Jephson	Aden	11-5	P & O S N Co
9	Maroa	4451	Adams	Calcutta	10-5	B I S N Co
10	Amra	170	Hannah	Colombo	10-5	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	19-5	P & O Co
14	Goa	1117	Gimblett	Zanzibar	16-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	12-5	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Setos	1234	Carstens	African Ports		F Heyer

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Yarra s	Rogliano	Yokohama, &c.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Clyde s	Street	Shanghai, &c.
	Baron Cawdor s	Sutherland	Akyab.
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c.
	Hispania s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Simla, Bamber, for Persian Gulf.

" Gulf of Trindad, Duncanson, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Woodleigh, for Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, &c.

" Bhundara, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 9.

From Glasgow.

Hispania s—195 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 30 cases whisky, H B Forbes and Co; 150 hogsheads ale, Eduljee and Co; 47 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 101 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee; 85 cases whisky S J Wadia.

From London.

Caledonia s—100 kegs chemicals, Bowack and Co; 47 packages oilmenstores, &c, Allibhoy Sumsoodin.

From Hamburg.

Rothenfels s—7 cases medicine, Munordas Munjee and Co; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 18 bales paper, A Akberally; 3 cases musical instruments, B F Furtado and Bros.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 9.

For London.

Caledonia s—8 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co: 10 bales hides, Casamally Bhimjee; 2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

Shanghai s—180 cwt gum, S and B Sajan; 94 cwt turmeric, 80 cwt dry chillies, R Dossa and Co; 11 bales hides, G Suchedina; 13 bales hides, K B Sajun; 25 bales hides, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Antwerp.

Glenturrell s—533 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 28 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 1,607 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—600 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th May, 1900.

1. Copies of Annual Report 1899 and 1900 have been received from Press, and can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Lieut.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

On Saturday next, 12th inst., there will be held a race open to all Club Yachts (including Tomtit class boats). Course No. 16. Entries will close at noon on Friday. There will be no Ship's boats race.

* * *

The American Biograph at the Palace Theatre has long since established a foremost place in shows of that nature, and maintains it by constant addition of up-to-date pictures. Mr. Morton, the veteran manager, has just received additions from South Africa in the shape of three series of photographs representing phases of the relief of Ladysmith. With his usual promptness they were at once "screened" and full and enthusiastic audiences give them hearty welcome. The first view showed the Gordon Highlanders marching briskly out to meet the relief column. Then came the entry of General Buller and his staff, and last, but by no means least in popular appreciation, the gallant Naval Brigade, dragging their 4·7 guns into the town. Preceding them, all unconscious that he was being biographed, scampered a terrier. These pictures, taken in conjunction with many others, representing war episodes, from a show hard to beat. Gentlemen of England—and ladies too—sitting at their ease, cheered vociferously as the stirring scenes from another and more perilous theatre were unrolled before their eyes.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

If I were asked what feature of my business ad contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, *via* Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar:—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR and al respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY 28, Apollo Street Bombay.

BALMORE! BALMORE!
BALMORE!
THE WHISKY OF THE DAY.
MESSRS. PETER KEEGAN & CO.'S
Established 1820.
BALMORE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY

Has no equal. It is par-excellence the finest and best Whisky ever imported into this country. Every bottle bears a certificate from Sir Charles A. Cameron, Kt., M. D. D. Ph., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, regarding the magnificent quality of the Balmore.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL NEVER LIKE ANOTHER.

Supplied to all the Crack Hotels, Restaurants, &c., of Bombay., &c., &c.

Can be had of Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld.; Kemp and Co., Ld.; F. Cornaglia; Morinas and Co., D. C. Umrigur, and all respectable wine merchants.

For further particulars, apply to the Sole Agent, for India, Burmah and Ceylon at 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.
ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS, POLO RACERS, WALERS AND OTHERS.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.
1st Class English Carriages with Single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.
SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—Jn. Roberts (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Queen rises early and goes to bed late. When she first awakens, a cup of cocoa, which has been prepared by the "Chocolate Woman" of the Royal household, is brought to her by her dresser. Tea and coffee are served at the same time, in case her Majesty should wish to vary the morning menu. After rising, the Queen partakes of an ordinary English breakfast at nine o'clock, and at eleven, or a little later she has a light "second breakfast," after the German fashion, but in her case it merely consists either of carefully made bouillon, and egg beaten up in wine, or a delicate sandwich. Luncheon at two o'clock is with her the meal of the day. Tea is served always in beautiful Sevres china at 4·30, and at 8.45 the great little Lady sits down to dinner.

I have it on the authority of a member of her household that, like many hard workers, the Queen believes implicitly in beef as a sustaining food, and the day never passes but what beef, cooked in some form, either hot or cold, is eaten by her. Of wine she takes little, but her dinner is inevitably followed by a chasse of very old Scotch 'liqueur" whiskey. Her Majesty always showed unbounded faith in the advice of Sir William Jenner, and it was he who drew up the scheme of careful dietary she still follows, which, together with her extraordinary love for fresh air, is said to be one of the reasons why she has preserved her health in so remarkable a way.

The most important factor in the Queen's well-being is, however, that she has a mind of perfectly even balance. She is, in fact, about the sanest woman in all England—as England has learnt to know to its advantage. Although naturally impulsive and warm-hearted, the Queen, like Charles II., is never known to say a foolish thing, but, unlike that merry monarch, she is always known to do wise ones; so absolutely in her earliest days did she learn to acquire the art of self-control.

By all the members of her family, the Queen is adored. They call her the most delightful company in the world; and if the Queen, with her store-house of wonderful memories is not good company, I should like to know who is. Nobody appreciates her more than her grandson, the Kaiser. The Prince Consort once said of the Empress Frederick: "She has the heart of a child with the brain of a man." Her child's heart the Empress has bestowed upon her eldest son, and it is his simplicity which endears him in such measure to our Queen.

Here is another version—which appears in the St. "James's Gazette"—of the story of the manner in which the Queen presented Lady Roberts with the V. C. so gallantly won by her dead son. When Lady Roberts visited her Majesty a few weeks ago, the Queen, it is stated (says the "St. James's"), handed her a small parcel, saying. "Here is something that I have tied up with my own hands, and that I beg you not to open until you get home." When Lady Roberts opened the parcel on her return home, she found it to contain the Victoria Cross won by her son at the first battle of Colenso, where he was mortally wounded.

A lady whom I visited this week (writes a correspondent) told me the following characteristic story of Sir Redvers Buller, which illustrates in a prophetic way the not-to-be-denied spirit of the General who relieved Ladysmith against such fearful odds. My informant relates that when she was young she visited a bootmaker's in Crediton, where Sir Redvers' estate is situated, to complain to him that her boots had not been sent home on the day promised. The poor man, who was working away as if he had a whole army to supply in the shortest possible time, replied with an emphasis that suggested the strongest inverted commas, "Master Redvers Buller is going back to school, and no matter who else waits, Master Redvers "must have his?"

A dear old lady sends the following story of Cecil Rhodes which strikes me as peculiarly characteristic: "When he was a schoolboy, Cecil Rhodes went sometimes to spend his holidays with two aunts, neighbours of ours in the north of London. My husband, who had a, to me, unexplainable liking for the somewhat brusque boy, would occasionally invite him to dinner, and give orders to our parlourmaid of many years standing that his place at table should be laid close to his own. Like all good servants—and there were still a few left then—Hannah made it a point of honour to see that the particular weakness of each member of our family should be specially handy. Thus, dates were always at my end of the table, and figs at my husband's. He detested dates, but confessed to looking forward all dinner to the delight of biting a fig, 'especially when it chances to be one of those good flat ones out of the top layer of a new box.'"

"Having learnt this observation, Hannah carefully arranged that there should always be an ideal fig on the top of the little pile, and that the dish should be patronised "first" by her master. When young Rhodes had dined several times at our house, it chanced that I told her myself that the boy was expected again that evening. The information produced such a very thunderous expression on Hannah's usually serene face that I said, seeking an explanation, 'Isn't he a favourite of yours?' 'No, indeed, ma'am! Master Cecil always "takes the top fig!"' Truly 'the child is father to the man,' for Master Cecil has continued to take the top fig in most connections!"

While Mr. Rhodes, at each step, seems doomed to raise whole regiments of enemies (writes a correspondent), his brother and sometime assistant, Frank, makes continual modern additions to a mellowed pile of friends. Deeply printed on my memory among first impressions of Eton is a vision of a chance meeting of the "Swells," of "Upper Club" and "The Brocas," at the corner of Keate's Lane. So that jovial-looking hero, with whiskers proportioned to his big body, was the captain of the boats; that loose-limbed giant, also whiskered, the captain of the eleven. Lords of humankind! Kings every inch? But who was the short, active-looking centre of the godlike group, clearly a liberal giver and thankful receiver of chaff, an inexhaustible and easily-worked mine of merriment? "Who is he? Why, Frank Rhodes of course the best fellow in Eton?"

As his fag at De Rosen's house, I can underline that definition. Not that the appointment was a sinecure. If eager competition for the fagmaster's company often meant the fag's holiday at mealtime, the number of twisted notes that had to be carried all over Eton, for the organisation of pastime or conviviality, would have astonished a Park Lane footman in June. "Change clothes," bats, pads, etc., were continually coming and going to and from Upper Club; chops, eggs, kidneys, and sausages were openly imported, and small flat bottles were not willingly submitted to the inspection of the cap-and-gowned exciseman. But any lower boy would have cheerfully gone to the end of the Eton world for Frank Rhodes, to carry his new flannels to his Windsor tailor to be altered, or his skates to the moat at Ditton.

He had the rare gift of enforcing discipline, while seeming to encourage anarchy. The cheeky fag escaped from his perfunctory chastisement with a blessing on his laughing chastiser, and a firm resolve to do his commission quickly and well; while it was the "valet de chambre" who most clamorously acclaimed the master as one of the best longstops that ever saved a bye at Lord's. Since he left Eton for the Royals, Frank Rhodes has played many leading parts, but he never forgets the humble super; and when, at intervals of five years or so, he sees his old fag in London (the last time he was just back from Egypt with a wounded arm), he always goes out of his way to stop and have a talk. Though he looks, as he always looked, years older than his age, he is still the true son of the Eton boy.

Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, who, after some difficulty, succeeded in going on active service, and is acting as Assistant-Adjutant-General to Lord Roberts is a keen soldier and first-rate sportsman. He has travelled in many parts of the globe, and no one can rough it better than he on an emergency. As a young man he was in the 1st Life Guards, and when the Egyptian War broke out he volunteered and served with distinction in the Blues. Fond of travelling, he has visited out-of-the-way regions in Persia, travelled through the Yellowstone and N. W. Territory, been in his yacht through the fjords and sounds of Norway and Sweden to the North Cape, Lapland, and the Arctic Seas, and has spent some time in a Finn village near a river which provided some excellent salmon fishing.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar. stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Without a Rival. **EDWARDS'** *Avoid Imitations.*

Full Description and Directions for Use in 20 languages supplied with every Bottle.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

Full Description and Directions for Use in 20 languages supplied with every Bottle.

THE GREAT

Hair Producer & Restorer

The Very Finest Dressing.
Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
A Luxury and a Necessity to Every Modern Toilet.

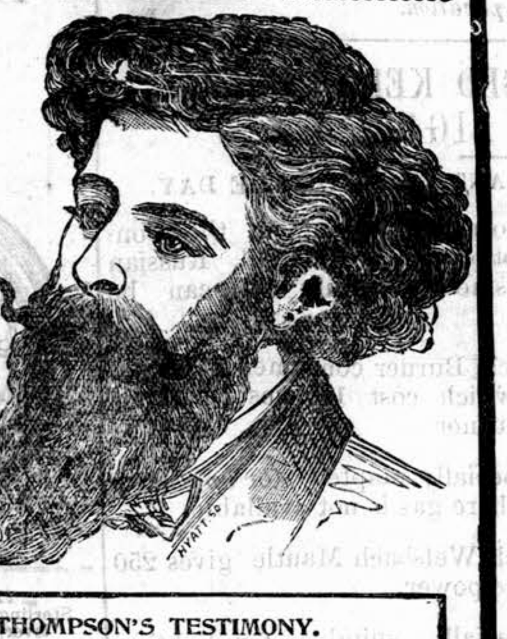
Produces Luxuriant Hair, Prevents its Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft. For Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to Natural Colour.

"HARLENE" PRESERVES, STRENGTHENS, AND INVIGORATES CHILDREN'S HAIR. KEEPS THE SCALP CLEAN, AND ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, &c., all over the World.



PROVED IT HERSELF.

"59, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.
"Dear Sir,—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them. I am, yours truly,
"KATHERINE RAMSEY."

STOPS THE HAIR FALLING.

Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the "Harlene," and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling off of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order.

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of "Harlene" for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used.

QUITE BALD.

"12, Grove Street, Retford.
"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,
"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LIPTONS

TEAS. COFFEES.
WINES. WHISKIES.
HAM. BACON. CHEESE.
JAMS. MARMALADE. BISCUITS.

If you want
First-Class Quality
BUY LIPTONS GOODS
and no others.

LIPTONS TEAS
cannot be beaten.

LIPTONS WINES & SPIRITS,
Although only just introduced, there is already an
ENORMOUS DEMAND.

Wholesale and Retail from D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR **HEALTH.**

WILKINSON'S

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Trade W Mark

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS,** and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)

CAUTION. Beware of and Refuse all IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limite
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Consumption

It Can be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Parnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:

"My daughter Emily, 17 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep because of her violent cough. Two doctors said she was in the first stages of consumption. She was so weak she could not go out by herself. A friend induced me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother and I would go into her room at all hours of the night, it seemed so good not to hear that awful hollow cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
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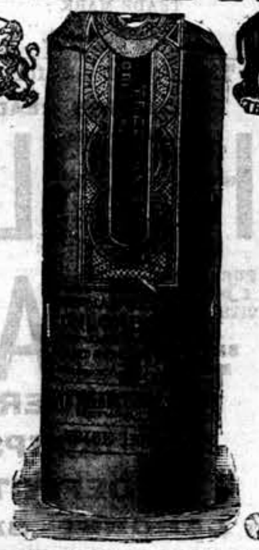

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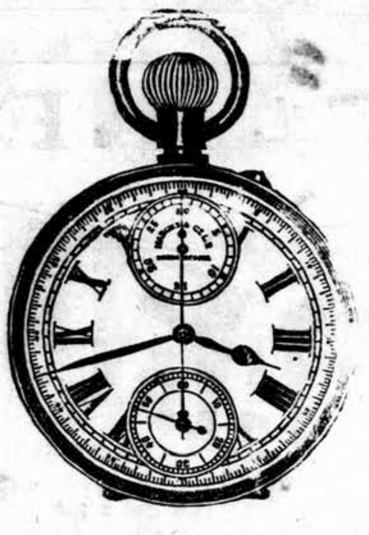

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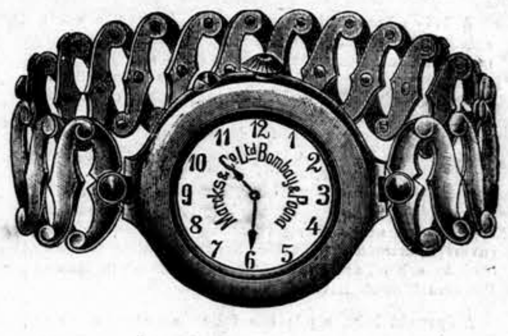
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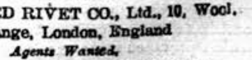

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